



Daily Report

Sub-Saharan Africa

FBIS-AFR-90-224
Tuesday
20 November 1990

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Central African Republic

Labor Leaders, Government Reach Agreement

AB1911213890 Bangui Domestic Service in French
1800 GMT 18 Nov 90

[Text] The long negotiations between the government and trade union leaders ended yesterday evening in Bangui. The negotiations, which lasted nearly one week, ended with a joint communique which spoke of the satisfaction of both sides. Speaking after the meeting, the secretary general of the Central African Republic [CAR] National Workers' Union, (Theophile Sonikole), expressed satisfaction with this kind of dialogue and thanked the president of the Republic for encouraging the negotiations. Let us listen to him:

[Begin (Sonikole) recording] Mr. Minister, observers, and dear comrades: This is not the time to make speeches, but I would just like to express my satisfaction with the open spirit of the dialogue and negotiations, which is the best way way to resolve all problems. As far as we workers are concerned, we think and believe that these measures will guide us in resolving all the problems concerning the workers of this country.

I would also like to thank the head of state, who gave directives for this meeting and the negotiations to resolve in the shortest possible time our dispute, and in less than eight days, we have been able to resolve problems that have lasted for six months. That is why, in my opinion, as leader of the labor organization, that this is the best method to resolve problems, and we hope it will always continue. Thank you. [applause] [end recording]

The minister of civil service, labor, social security and vocational training, (Gaston Avibolo), for his part expressed satisfaction with the success of the negotiations:

[Begin (Avibolo) recording] Mr. Minister, dear secretary general of the CAR National Workers' Union, distinguished observers, ladies, and gentlemen, here we are at the end of our deliberations. The efforts made by each and everyone of us is proof of the fact that we have agreed that we want development in dialogue and brotherhood. Mr. Secretary General, may these days that we have spent together constitute a favorable factor for the maintenance of social peace and for the resumption of normal activities. I would now like to declare the negotiations between the government and the social partners closed. Thank you. [applause] [end recording]

Chad

Habre, French Officer Discuss Cooperation

AB1911215090 Ndjamenat Domestic Service in French
1900 GMT 19 Nov 90

[Text] This morning, El Hadj Hissein Habre, president of the Republic, received in audience General (Varre),

the new officer in charge of the French military cooperation mission in Chad. The French military official was accompanied by the French ambassador to Chad and Colonel (Kapadamou). On the occasion, the head of state was with his principal private secretary, Moussa-Mi; General (Odengbar Minaro); and Major (Kaningba de Tsimtato). The head of state discussed French-Chadian cooperation with the French official.

Rebel Forces Claim 'Major Victory' Against FANT

AB1911194790 London BBC World Service in English
1615 GMT 19 Nov 90

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] Fighting between rebels based in Sudan and Chadian Government forces in northeastern Chad definitely seems to be spreading. Last week, the clashes were taking place near Tine, on the northeastern border between Sudan and Chad. But this weekend, the Habre government in Ndjamenat said fighting had spread several hundred miles southward to the town of Adre. It seems the Patriotic Salvation Movement rebels, who Habre accuses of being backed by Libya, attacked Adre yesterday morning and fighting went on all day. There has been no official comment on casualties, but a rebel statement has surfaced in Paris. So, on the line, Ruth Folby asked Thelma Golan what exactly they had said:

[Begin recording] [Golan] Well, they claim a major victory. They say that there were 2,000 soldiers killed of the FANT [Chadian National Armed Forces], which is the national Chadian army, 1,000 soldiers were captured and made prisoners, 350 vehicles and armored cars were destroyed, and they say that they will not stop the fight until they get to inside Chad, until they get to their target, which is the capital.

[Folby] Do they say just where they had gotten to?

[Golan] No, they did not specify, but they said that the fighting was going on inside Chad and French sources sort of semi-confirmed that the battle has gone inside Chad to around the location that is called Adre, which is not very far from Abeche, where the French have got their troops stationed.

[Folby] Now, apart from saying they want to get to Ndjamenat, did they say whether they wanted anything else?

[Golan] No, there was nothing that I could hear of. There is no... [changes thought] The Patriotic Salvation Front—that is the name of the organization under which Idriss Deby is fighting—does not have an official representative here, but he has managed to make his voice heard through intermediaries. And this is the first official statement which they have put out, sort of thing.

[Folby] Now, did they make any mention of the Chadian Government's repeated accusation of Libyan and Sudanese help by the rebel movement?

[Golan] Well, they do not even refer to this because, of course, their line has always been that they are fighting with their own soldiers. But there is no doubt that if they could come from Sudan and they are entering Chad from the Sudan, that they have, if not the support of the Sudanese Government, at least a passive acceptance of their presence there.

[Folby] Now how seriously is France taking these new claims?

[Golan] Well, there is no official statement in France, but it seems from the few contacts I had that the French authorities are extremely worried. One should make a distinction here between the military establishment in France and the political establishment. The military establishment considers Idriss Deby together with his cousin, General Djamous, as the man who really won the battles of Chad and the man who brought Hissein Habre into Ndjamena. Idriss Deby enjoys a very great admiration from the military establishment of the French and they call him the Desert Wolf, they give him all kinds of very impressive titles.

At the same time, the political level is the one which has decided on increasing the French position in Abeche. There were 350 French soldiers manning a mostly electronic device in Abeche, and they have built a very strong airstrip, a very large airstrip where heavy planes can land. And of course, it was built with a major investment and so they have increased the forces there to 500. But I think as far as the military establishment is concerned, they feel that Hissein Habre is not standing much chance against Idriss Deby, because Deby is a real soldier. [end recording]

Rebels Say Zaire To Aid Government Forces

LD2011102590 Paris International Service in French
0635 GMT 20 Nov 90

[Excerpts] Chad is at the forefront of African news again this morning. The rebels of the Patriotic Salvation Movement claim to have taken the locality of Adre, situated on the Chadian-Sudanese border. Idriss Deby's supporters say that they intend to continue their advance towards Biltine and Abeche and that they will not touch the French military contingent Epervier which according to them does not need to be concerned with inter-Chadian fighting. [passage omitted]

We have a piece of news which reached us during the night. According to the Revolutionary Front for Democracy [FRD], the Chadian opposition in exile, members of the two garrisons in southern Chad rallied to the rebel forces between Sunday night and Monday morning. The FRD specifies that they are soldiers from the garrisons of Moundou and Doba and the Rally for Democratization and Progress in Chad, whose headquarters is in Brazzaville in the Congo. They claim that 3,000 Zairian soldiers have been sent to Ndjamena to come to the aid of the government forces.

Congo

Army To 'Quit Politics,' Return to Barracks

AB1711121490 Brazzaville Domestic Service in French
0700 GMT 17 Nov 90

[Text] Party members in the military will give up their party membership cards and medals at the end of the year. The Army will quit politics and return to the barracks as from January 1991. Generals Jean-Marie Michel Mokoko and Norbert Dabira gave this reminder to the members of the Congolese Labor Party in the National Popular Army at their meeting at the Party Higher School yesterday, just hours ahead of their general assembly scheduled to open this morning in Brazzaville. On that occasion, Gen. Dabira reminded the audience that the Army will quit politics and remain loyalist, legalistic, and neutral.

For his part, Gen. Jean-Marie Michel Mokoko, chief of defense staff, particularly stressed the need for unified army command and pointed out that the times of coups d'etat are gone and whoever nurtures the idea of a putsch is against democracy.

Kaunda, Sassou-Nguesso Talks Reported

MB1911185890 Blantyre Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 19 Nov 90

[Text] President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia is in Congo where he is today holding talks with President Denis Sassou-Nguesso. Reports say the two leaders are discussing the political change in Africa.

President Kaunda's visit to Congo will last only a day.

Gabon

Bongo Discusses Elections, Aftermath

AB1811194690 Abidjan FRATERNITE MATIN
in French 12 Nov 90 pp 11-13

[Interview with President Omar Bongo by reporter Kebe Yacouba at the Presidential Palace on 6 November]

[Excerpt] [passage omitted] [Yacouba] What lessons do you draw, Mr. President, from the legislative elections that have just taken place in your country?

[Bongo] I can affirm that despite what people may have said, the Gabonese people are nevertheless fully mature. We have lived hitherto in a single party system. Now, with the coming of multiparty politics, the first round of the elections saw some skids, but thereafter, everything went very well. What I am happiest about is that spirit that prevailed, the spirit of a people staunchly determined to pursue the process of democratization.

[Yacouba] What is going to happen, since the Gabonese Democratic Party [PDG] has 63 members of parliament

out of 120? Are you going to constitute a national union government? If yes, on what basis? Can we have the scoop for our paper?

[Bongo] There are some people who have poorly understood the political language. When I said in the declaration to the nation that no matter what party wins the elections, we would be obliged to form a national union government, I could have said an open government, if I had known the party that would be in the majority. I have not, however, abandoned my idea. I think that the fact that the PDG is the majority party in the National Assembly does not mean that it will continue to govern the country alone. While receiving the leaders of the parties yesterday, I confirmed what I had said to them. I asked them to be ready—those who so desire—to enter the government. Once the prime minister has been appointed, he will hold consultations with the various heads of opposition parties to form a government which will be a government of the people and for the people. And so, everybody is going to work. No one has anything to complain about. I know that there are some who will not accept. It is quite logical, I am not putting any pressure on anybody, but I am making proposals, I am making suggestions, and if the opposition parties agree, they will enter the government.

What appeared to me to be the most dangerous thing during this electoral campaign was the behavior of those who want to conduct politics on a tribal basis, on an ethnic basis, because such politics leads inevitably to division. Apart from that, I am going to give you a reply with a proverb that my grandfather told me: "When a man and a woman fight, pay no attention after the fight to the insults that they hurled at each other. [no closing quotation marks as published] So, what any of the groups said during the electoral campaign is quite normal, because there are demagogues, people who only seek to win. They will do anything to find a target in the person of the president of the Republic. They forgot the true target and attacked the president of the Republic. What do you want me to say? This is not the first time. If you had been present during the national conference, you would have heard some of these kinds of attacks.

That said, what is important is the results. We must completely bury what was said during the electoral campaign.

I am reserving my comment on what was done and said during the electoral campaign for the message of good will that I address every year to the Gabonese population, and especially to caution them against the politics of denigration and personal attacks which can one day lead to retaliation.

[Yacouba] The results of the elections were quite close. Do you not fear an eventual governmental crisis? For example, the members of parliament of the PDG could rally to the opposition to bring the government down.

[Bongo] Crises in government are the result of misunderstandings. I think that once the prime minister has been

appointed, and once the cabinet has been constituted with the other parties, the government must withdraw somewhere in a conclave to build and establish a program of government action. That program must be worked out by all the party leaders and the incumbent prime minister. So, if everybody agrees on a program of government action, I do not think that there will be crises.

[Yacouba] Mr. President, have your powers been reviewed in relation to those of the prime minister, considering that the political landscape of the country has changed?

[Bongo] This is not the first time that we have a prime minister, a head of government. It existed before in 1980. There is the old constitution. There is the provisional constitution that was drawn up during the national conference and which defined the attributes of the president of the Republic and of the prime minister. The fact remains that I appoint the prime minister and I do not think that he and I will have any overlaps in our attributes. There is a chief and a No. 2.

[Yacouba] What is your opinion of the opposition now?

[Bongo] At first people were saying the opposition was irresponsible, but personally I think—and this is my point of view—the Gabonese opposition group is responsible and has understood its role as the opposition. We are not going to be fighting all the time; we must be working. So the opposition, just as the majority party in the National Assembly, can initiate bills and all other related issues. In my opinion, the opposition is doing its work as it should, and I believe it will respect and does respect the rules of democracy, namely the Constitution and the laws and rules governing our country.

[Yacouba] Did you expect the reelection of President Houphouet-Boigny with such an overwhelming majority?

[Bongo] Yes of course. People should not make this mistake. I could not imagine Houphouet-Boigny being defeated. This is not because he is Houphouet-Boigny but because he is someone who has devoted all his life to serving the nation, and Houphouet said: "Let me leave honorably." I think with this election, the way I know him, he will set up things so he can withdraw gradually as he trains those who will rule tomorrow's Ivory Coast.

[Yacouba] Mr. President, your relations with France have sometimes been tense. Not long ago, you said that France should not treat us like children and try to teach us how to conduct our democracy. Today, with all that has just happened clearly, out in the open, do you still maintain your position on what you consider French interference?

[Bongo] It is not interference. I always speak my mind. I said I did not need any lessons from anyone on how to conduct the democratic process of the country. We have privileged relations with France. I do not interfere in French political matters, and in return France does not

have to interfere in ours. We have many types of agreements; they regulate our cooperation. Even though I have many French friends, when it comes to Gabonese problems I deal with them with my countrymen.

[Yacouba] Are you going to run for the next presidential elections?

[Bongo] I still have three years ahead of me. I would like you to wish me good health and strength to carry out our policy for the next three years. After that we can discuss the future.

[Yacouba] Do you think that your regime has the situation fully under control in reference to what happened in May and June?

[Bongo] This is where African journalists do not do their job properly. Each time there is a strike or a demonstration on the continent, you report that the regime is losing ground. This morning, I was watching my country's Channel Three which is linked to the French Channel Five. I saw what French high school students have been doing. Had that taken place on this continent, you would have said that things are going badly. African journalists must tell things the way they are in our countries. Anything that is bad for Africa is good for France, but anything that is good for France is not necessarily good for us.

I told you this morning I saw barricades and injured people. If it had been in Africa, most journalists would have gathered there. Why did you not go to France to cover what has been going on there?

[Yacouba] In any case we have been reporting on that, but we have been doing so impartially and without exaggerating as is done over there. What you blame African journalists for is done by European journalists. They are the ones who dramatize the facts.

[Bongo] Agreed. They dramatize, but why do you not do the same when those events take place in their countries? They have called Ceausescu a dictator who must be dealt with; Ceausescu is now dead. He is in his grave, and as far as I know, Romania is swamped with problems; strikes and demonstrations have been taking place every day.

I had the opportunity to explain what has been going on in our country. In the life of a people, there are times of turmoil. This took place during the national conference. They expressed their discontent about certain issues, but we have been able to solve our problems on time. I think that everything is fine now.

[Yacouba] You are one of the few African heads of state who say what you think about France, its leaders, and its methods. Why is this?

[Bongo] There are three things in me. First, I am optimistic. I also think that except for God and the people of Gabon, I am not afraid of anybody. As my grandfather used to say, one must not fear death because one knows that sooner or later he will die. It is only the day and the time that we do not know.

So when I became the president of my country with my outspokenness, there were many people who said all sorts of things about me at international forums. Today they have realized that it is good to deal with Bongo, because after saying what he thinks, he does not harbor any ill feelings toward you. I say what I want to say, and after that we return to our good feelings.

Concerning France, I know the French mentality because I have been colonized by them. So what I told them is what they have taught me to say. Freedom of speech is not there for only one person.

[Yacouba] You have followed the political situation in Ivory Coast, the elections, and everything that is happening there. Could you give us your thoughts?

[Bongo] As you know, when elections are held there is always a winner and a loser, but in Africa no one loses. People say, "There was fraud; the ballot boxes had been filled before the voting." I think that in an election, the first thing that is done upon arrival at the polling station is the ballot boxes are left open and shown to everybody. After that they are closed, and the voting begins. I think one has to understand Ivorians. This is the first time they had to choose between two people. Losers always make noise. I think Professor Gbagbo is a young man; he is 45. He has made his first contact with fire. I believe in the future he will be wiser. He will understand the game of democracy better.

I believe things could not have been otherwise with a man like Houphouet who has done a lot for Ivory Coast. It was quite normal that Houphouet won. It was also normal that the opposition expressed its bad character, but this bad character must not lead to things we may regret.

[Yacouba] Are there some PDG leaders who were beaten during the elections and for whom you feel some pains? If so, who are they?

[Bongo] I cannot tell you this because this concerns only me. For example, I have one dignitary for whom I have a lot of respect who was beaten.

[Yacouba] Very personally, how did you feel about the defection of some people who had been close to you and who, with the introduction of a multiparty system, suddenly left you to join the other camp?

[Bongo] Some of them have started returning.

[Yacouba] Why?

[Bongo] I do not know. They probably thought that the ship was sinking. When the ship is sinking, the mice jump out. Today some of them have started to return through more or less unclear means, but I cannot wish them evil. It hurt me, but what can you do?

[Yacouba] A president above all parties—this is a new phenomenon in Africa. President Houphouet-Boigny is also caught in this current. To you personally, what does this mean and what are your advantages?

[Bongo] This means that you are not the leader of one party; you are the leader of all the parties. You do not have to make eyes at one party. I will not use the word neutral, because to me neutrality does not exist. You are a judge. When your party is wrong, you must say it is wrong. The other day, I heard the PDG secretary general say that the government must not think that they will always say yes to whatever the government says. When I received him yesterday I told him, "Bravo, my little one, you are right."

Cabinet Members Resign Positions

Last Meeting Held

AB1811120090 Libreville Africa No. 1 in French 1230 GMT 12 Nov 90

[Text] In Gabon, the last cabinet meeting of the transitional government was held this morning under the chairmanship of Gabonese head of state Omar Bongo. Prime Minister Casimir Oye-Mba on that occasion announced the resignation of his cabinet to make way for the formation of a new national union government, in conformity with the wish expressed by President Bongo. The Gabonese head of state had received the leaders of the major political parties on this issue.

However, three opposition parties, namely the Gabonese Progress Party, the National Recovery Movement [Morena]-Original, and the Association for Socialism in Gabon, have announced their intention not to participate in the future Gabonese Government, saying that it was up to the Gabonese Democratic Party which has the majority of seats in the National Assembly to govern the country, in keeping with democratic rules, while the opposition occupies itself with the right to check government action.

In a telephone call to Africa No. 1 this morning, the leader of the Morena-Lumberjacks also reaffirmed his movement's refusal to participate in the government. Paul Mba Abessole threatened to expel the members of his party who may accept to participate in it.

Prime Minister Comments

AB1911161990 Libreville Africa No. 1 in French 1230 GMT 19 Nov 90

[Text] A few hours before the opening tomorrow of the first multiparty national assembly, Gabon's transitional government resigned today. The resignation was presented this morning by Prime Minister Casimir Oye Mba and was accepted this very morning by President Omar Bongo, the Gabonese head of state. Listen now to the outgoing head of the cabinet:

[Begin Mba recording] It was my duty to present to the president of the Republic, on behalf of the government, the resignation of the government which I had the honor of leading since I being prime minister and head of government. As you know, the legislative elections have just taken place. A new parliament, a new national assembly is going to be established. A new legislature is beginning work. It is

therefore normal that in conformity with the provisions of the Constitution to present to the president of the Republic the resignation of the government, and that is what I did this morning. [end recording]

So what is the feeling of Casimir Oye Mba after leading the transition government since the Gabonese national conference of March and April ended? This is his answer:

[Begin Mba recording] I can say that apart from the fact that it was exalting for me as prime minister to be associated with this work for our country, we have derived a real satisfaction from it, despite the difficulties and pitfalls. This is because we have the conviction and feeling at the end of our task that we have performed it honestly in the sense that we have laid the first foundations of our young democracy. These are merely the first foundations. It will be up to those who come afterward to pursue that work, to continue it and to perfect it. This is basically the feeling that I have at this time when I have just tendered the resignation of the cabinet to the president of the Republic—the feeling of a job well done. [end recording]

Rwanda

Habyarimana Receives Mobutu Message

EA1911192390 Kigali Domestic Service in French 1500 GMT 19 Nov

[Text] Gen Juvenal Habyarimana, the president of the Republic, has just received the Zairian secretary of state [as heard] for foreign affairs, Mr. Kalimba Mushobekwa. The Zairian diplomat delivered to our head of state a message from his Zairian counterpart, Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko.

Zaire

Prime Minister Rules Out National Conference

AB1711202490 Dakar PANA in French 1646 GMT 13 Nov 90

[Text] Lubumbashi, 13 Nov (AZAP/PANA)—There will not be a national conference on reorganizing political life in Zaire, Zairian Prime Minister Lunda Bululu stated on 10 November in Lubumbashi at an academic session on Zaire's political and socioeconomic problems. This statement cuts short all the opposition parties' recriminations concerning how the government is handling the democratic process in Zaire. The opposition is calling for organizing a national conference, which can only define the ways to a true democratization, according to the opposition.

Prime Minister Lunda Bululu, who asked why a national conference should be organized and what it is going to discuss, stressed that Zaire has chosen its own way, which is that of popular consultations, to achieve the democratization process announced on 24 April by President Mobutu. Contrary to other countries, Zaire was not forced into a multiparty system following street demonstrations, he explained. Besides, the Zairian

prime minister admitted that the country's economy is currently in a difficult situation owing to, according to him, inflation, drifting exchange rates, a fall in foreign exchange earnings, and the Gulf crisis. Lunda Bululu stated that in this regard, the government is making great efforts to redress the situation.

It is in this connection, he said, that our country has resumed dialogue with its IMF and World Bank partners and is currently revitalizing socioeconomic infrastructures in the country. The Zairian prime minister is currently making his first tour of the country since his appointment to this post last May.

Ethiopia

Foreign Minister To Meet Baker in Geneva

EA1711110990 Addis Ababa in Amharic
to Neighboring Countries 1600 GMT 16 Nov 90

[Excerpt] Comrade Tesfaye Dinka, alternate Politburo member of the Workers Party of Ethiopia Central Committee, deputy prime minister, and foreign minister, today left for a short working visit to Europe.

It has been learned that during his visit Comrade Tesfaye will go to Geneva to hold talks on bilateral and international issues with U.S. Secretary of State James Baker, who will also be there to hold discussions with representatives of the UN Security Council member countries. [passage omitted]

EDORM Holds First 'Organizational Congress'

EA1811221690 (Clandestine) Voice of the Ethiopian People for Peace, Democracy, and Freedom in Amharic
0400 GMT 18 Nov 90

[Excerpt] The Ethiopian Democratic Officers' Revolutionary Movement [EDORM] held its first historic organizational congress from 12 to 15 November 1990 in the liberated land of the Ethiopian People's Revolutionary Democratic Front and concluded it successfully. The congress held exhaustive discussions on the reports of the EDORM's political and organizational activities carried out since its formation. The programs and rules of the organization were approved at the democratic congress, while future plans were drawn up and their implementation was discussed. The congress democratically elected the executive bodies which are to lead the organization. [passage omitted]

Kenya

Moi Criticizes 'Puppets,' 'Misguided Elites'

EA2011101090 Nairobi KTN Television in English
1800 GMT 19 Nov 90

[Text] President Daniel arap Moi today ruled that public servants will not be involved in the collection of funds because they had proved dishonest. The president said from now on wananchi [citizens] will be free to take their contributions directly to fund-raising meetings. The president said this when he addressed a goodwill delegation from Nyandarua which called on him at his Kabarak home.

President Moi at the same time told agricultural extension officers to provide pyrethrum farmers in the country with high-quality seedlings that could enable them earn more on the international market. President Moi pointed out that the reason why Kenyans fought for independence was to ensure the justice prevailed to all, adding that those who delayed such justice were puppets

of the colonialists. The president further said that such puppets were the ones who take refuge in foreign embassies after stirring trouble in the country. He said if such people were genuinely fighting for wananchi's rights they (?wouldn't) need lawyers to defend them, adding that truth does not require a lawyer.

President Moi said even those who oppose the KANU [Kenya African National Union] queueing nomination process were misguided elites, who did not want to queue behind their parents. The president also criticized the clergy in the country for keeping silent when financial institutions were collapsing, and recently when Koigi wa Wamwere was arrested with ammunition. He cautioned that there were rich people who will cause trouble in the country. He further said that Kenya was not a colony of anybody to be dictated to on how to conduct her affairs. The president wondered why the clergy were always quick to accuse the government of corruption when the majority of the public servants were Christians who worshipped with the He urged rich Kenyans to use their wealth for meaningful development of the nation, such as investment in industries which could offer employment to the youth.

Somalia

Siad Receives Libyan Islamic Mission

EA1911192890 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali
2045 GMT 18 Nov 90

[Excerpt] This afternoon at the Presidency, Comrade Mohamed Siad Barre, the Somali Democratic Republic [SDR] president, received an Islamic Mission delegation from Libya led by Mr. (Mafuz 'Uthman Ahmad). The delegation made a courtesy call on the president, and during their talks they raised an aspect of bilateral cooperation between the two countries.

The president expressed the hope that the Islamic Mission's office, which is to be opened in the SDR, would benefit the Somali people. He asked the head of the delegation to convey his heartfelt greetings to Mu'ammar al-Qadhafi, the Libyan leader, and Dr. Sharif, the secretary general of the Islamic Mission.

Mr (Mafuz 'Uthman Ahmad) expressed gratitude for the warm welcome accorded to him. He outlined to the president the role of the new office, which will soon be launched in the SDR. He said the mission would be of great use generally for the Horn of Africa countries, West and Central Africa. [passage omitted]

Interior Minister Says Refugees Face Starvation

EA1911132490 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali
1850 GMT 18 Nov 90

[Text] Dr. Abdikassim Salad Hasan, the Somali Democratic Republic [SDR] deputy prime minister, who is also the minister of internal affairs, has disclosed that refugees living in the country are faced with lack of food,

malnutrition, and starvation. The UN High Commissioner for Refugees [UNHCR] has not been providing these refugees with any aid for a long time. Addressing local and international newsmen today, the minister added that the Somali people have had to shoulder the burden of the refugees, who greatly affect the environment, economy, and living standard of the people. The government would not be able to feed thousands of refugees who come from Ethiopia.

Speaking on the situation experienced by refugees living in the northern regions, the minister described their conditions as pathetic and said they were facing hunger, starvation and disease, which have resulted in 100 deaths. He further noted that refugees living in the Hiira region were facing similar problems and 4,000 of them had already arrived in Hamar [Mogadishu]. The minister said that the SDR had asked the international refugee agency to evacuate these refugees to refugee camps in Gedo but, unfortunately, there was no means of transport to carry out the task of evacuation.

The minister said that the government had talked individually to friendly states on refugee problems and they had pledged relief aid, but to date only Italy had shipped 20 bags of rice. The Ministry of Internal Affairs is planning to distribute this food to refugees living in some of the districts of Mogadishu.

Tanzania

President Urges Ministries To Move To Dodoma

EA1711111190 Dar es Salaam Domestic Service
in Swahili 1700 GMT 16 Nov 90

[Text] Dodoma—Chama Cha Mapinduzi [CCM] chairman, President Ali Hassan Mwinyi, has said that he will soon move to Dodoma and he advised the prime minister to identify ministries which would move to Dodoma as soon as possible. He said that he would move to Chamwino State Lodge which the father of the nation, Mwalimu [Teacher] Nyerere, used, and that the prime minister and first vice president, Comrade John Malecela, had a residence in Dodoma.

President Mwinyi, speaking to members of the party branch from the party headquarters, Dodoma, this morning, soon after his arrival in Dodoma to attend party sessions, said he saw no reason why they should continue to insist on staying in Dar es Salaam.

He praised CCM Secretary General Comrade Horace Kolimba's action in closing down the party suboffice in

Dar es Salaam and moving to Dodoma immediately. He said moving to Dodoma would encourage the construction of the party headquarters and that the party's decision to order its employees to move to Dodoma would encourage the government to move to Dodoma.

The CCM chairman also called on party leaders in the country to be closer to the members in order to solve the problems facing them so that they could in turn participate fully in the efforts to promote development.

Uganda

Kisekka Addresses Information Ministry Officials

E 1711104490 Kampala Domestic Service in English
1430 ZMT 15 Nov 90

[Text] The prime minister, Dr. Samson Kisekka has said that the Ministry of Information infrastructure needs urgent repair. Dr. Kisekka stated this today when he was addressing senior officials of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting at (Nakasero), where he made an impromptu visit. The premier was received by the permanent secretary to the ministry, Mr. John Walusimbi and the under secretary, Mr. Nangodigubi. During his one-hour visit, the prime minister met directors and heads of sections in the ministry. He was also taken around some sections of the ministry which included TV studios and TV control and editing rooms. Dr. Kisekka was briefed about the various problems facing the ministry.

The permanent secretary to the ministry, Mr. Walusimbi told the prime minister that the renovation of the ministry's infrastructure requires 450 million shillings. The ministry, he said, had only been allocated 150 million shillings which he said is inadequate to carry out the job.

On the problem of shortage of foreign exchange facing the ministry, the premier assured top officials of the ministry that his office has issued a circular requesting all ministries to submit their foreign exchange budgetary proposals, so that they can be included in the plan of expenditure [word indistinct] resources. Dr. Kisekka observed that the Ministry of Information is vital in the development of the country. He said however, that the country's economic problems, such as the heavy debt the country inherited, did not allow the government to give it and other priority areas the attention they deserve. He was however satisfied that the NRM [National Resistance Movement] Government had done its best in about five years it has been in power.

Roelof Botha Discusses Relations With CSFR

AU2011113990 Bratislava NARODNA OBRODA
in Slovak 17 Nov 90 p 5

[Interview with Foreign Minister Roelof F. Botha by Jaroslav Klc; in Bratislava on 16 November: "Face to Face With a New Quality in Relations"—first paragraph is NARODNA OBRODA introduction]

[Text] Recently, a politician whose visit would have been absolutely unthinkable just a year ago arrived in Czechoslovakia—Roelof Frederik Botha, foreign minister of the Republic of South Africa. Before leaving our country, he stopped off for two hours in Bratislava to meet with Milan Knazko, Slovak minister of international relations. During this occasion, Jaroslav Klc, a NARODNA OBRODA editor, asked him for an interview.

[Klc] You came to Czechoslovakia for a private visit, however, you also had an opportunity to meet CSFR President Vaclav Havel and other important Czechoslovak representatives. Could you briefly outline for us what your discussions involved?

[Botha] First of all, I would like to correct the misunderstanding surrounding my visit. It is not a private visit; it is taking place on the basis of an agreement with your foreign minister. Therefore, it is an official visit. My discussions with President Vaclav Havel, Foreign Minister Jiri Dienstbier, and Milan Knazko, Slovak minister of foreign relations were very interesting. We discussed events in Czechoslovakia and your plans for the future. The CSFR is one of the Central European countries in which revolutionary political changes leading to real democracy have taken place, but it is also a country which has to struggle with many economic problems associated with converting your economy to a market economy. Therefore, I was very curious about how your leading representatives view the future, not only in the sphere of domestic relations but also in the sphere of their foreign policy orientation within the framework of Europe. In South Africa we are very interested in European developments, particularly as European financial and economic union is due to take place in 1992. We export a lot of goods to Europe and, conversely, we also import a great number of goods from Europe. This is very important trade for us and, therefore, we are interested in the stances adopted by Czechoslovakia. The information I gained from my talks in Prague, and now in Bratislava, was very useful for me. We comprehend your domestic and external problems.

[Klc] Did your talks also touch upon the situation in South Africa? How do you view development on your domestic political scene?

[Botha] Of course, I briefed your leadership on events in our country. I came here to explain my government's intentions and in order to assure you that our endeavor is oriented toward the complete eradication of apartheid in South Africa. In the coming months we should remove

the last obstacles on our road to democracy and then there will no longer be differences in the standard of democracy in our states. Free elections, the right to private ownership, freedom of religion, freedom of expression, the market economy, and human rights will also form the basis for our system.

I came here in order to clarify our position in Africa. We are not a powerful nation like Germany, the United States, or Japan—"we do not play in the same league"—but in Africa, and especially in southern Africa, we are the leading power. Two million workers from neighboring countries work in South Africa. We would like to continue to play this role and we would also like to help in our neighbors' development and in increasing the quality of their lives.

[Klc] How do you view the prospects for establishing diplomatic relations between our countries?

[Botha] We agreed to establish consular relations. This level will be sufficient at the moment because it guarantees trade, tourism, visas, passports, and so on. I believe, however, we will soon raise these relations to ambassadorial level.

[Klc] Some people have asked us about the possibilities for emigration to South Africa. Can you tell us what conditions you have created for emigrants to your country?

[Botha] It is true that our country welcomes experts from various walks of life. I do not want to specify them now. Perhaps when we establish our consulate we will make an announcement about the experts we need. Czechs and Slovaks will then be welcome in our country. After all, in South Africa there is a community of several thousand of your compatriots who, I have to say, are very successful in our country.

Article Outlines De Klerk's Far East Agenda

MB1811105790 Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES
in English 18 Nov 90 p 2

[Report by Dries van Heerden: "Far East Opens Front Door to SA"]

[Text] President F.W. de Klerk is to visit a number of Far Eastern countries early next year in what may herald a major shift in South African foreign policy.

Japan, Thailand, Singapore and South Korea are all countries targeted for upgrading as major trading and diplomatic partners.

Top foreign affairs sources indicated this week that South Africa [SA] was on the brink of a major break with its isolationist past.

"We have come of age in our foreign relations," said one official this week. "There is no 'standing at the back door with cap in hand' approach any more".

Part of this realignment of forces could be a shift of traditional diplomatic ties from Western Europe, the U.S. and Britain to new links with other regions—the Far East, Central Europe, South America and Africa.

The government is reevaluating its ties with Western countries in an effort to establish whether to continue present diplomatic patterns.

This week's decision to downgrade diplomatic relations with Australia and the present visit of Foreign Minister Pik Botha to Central Europe are said to be the first tangible results of the new approach.

The reform moves initiated by Mr. de Klerk have resulted in greater interest in resuming normal relations with SA than the Department of Foreign Affairs ever expected.

"It is almost embarrassing", a source said. "For years we tried everything possible to set up small, unobtrusive trade missions.

"Now we almost do not have enough trained personnel to staff the embassies and missions opening up to us."

To streamline the new era in SA's foreign relations, key countries in important regions have been targeted as "diplomatic beachheads".

THE EAST: Economic ties with East Asian countries are considered to be a major thrust of the diplomatic offensive.

Said to be under consideration is the upgrading of the South African mission in Japan to full embassy status and the entering into relations with emergent economic powers such as Singapore, Thailand and South Korea.

CENTRAL EUROPE: Mr. Botha's visit to Czechoslovakia and Romania—following closely on a trip to Hungary and the resumption of relations with Poland—is indicative of the emphasis the government is now placing on ties with former communist governments.

Again, trade will be used as the starting point of the relations which may eventually develop into full diplomatic ties.

SOUTH AMERICA: With the exception of military regimes in Chile and Paraguay, relations between South Africa and countries on this continent have cooled considerably in recent years.

Now new opportunities are opening up, with a strong possibility of an early exchange of envoys with Argentina and Uruguay.

AFRICA: The continent is still very high on the agenda although there are historical and practical problems in changing the present covert trade relations into overt diplomatic ties.

Other countries on the diplomatic "shopping list" include Zaire, Somalia and the Central African Republic, while closer to home the trade mission in Mozambique may be upgraded to embassy status.

Earlier this month Pik Botha opened a South African diplomatic housing complex in Maputo which is seen as an indication of the permanence of the new relationship with the government of President Joaquim Chissano.

As the same time there are indications of a "cooling off" in relations with South Africa's traditional diplomatic partners.

On Monday [12 November] Mr. Botha announced the downgrading of its embassy in Canberra to an ambassador of and two other diplomats and the closure of the mission in Sydney.

One top diplomatic source this week agreed that the decision was "a snub".

"For many years the Australian government treated South Africa like a pariah state. We were constantly subjected to a barrage of criticism and uncalled for advice.

"Now that we are in the process of change, Australia does not have the grace to support us, but prefers to continue with its moralistic approach," he said.

The source also pointed out that Australia's "obsession with sanctions" was the result of the country's attempts to make economic gains—especially in the export of steel and coal—in markets that were closed to South Africa.

Reportage of Botha's Trip to Romania, SFRY

WA1911194290

For Eastern European reportage on the visit by Foreign Minister Roelof F. Botha to Romania and the SFRY, including reports on his talks in Romania President Ion Iliescu, Prime Minister Petre Roman, Foreign Minister Adrian Nastase, and coverage of his meeting with Yugoslav Foreign Affairs Minister Budimir Loncar and his visit to Slovenia to meet with SFRY Presidency Member Janez Drnovsek, please see the Romania and Yugoslavia sections of the 19 November East Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

Vlok Blames March Violence on Organizers

MB1911170290 Johannesburg Television Service
in English 1545 GMT 19 Nov 90

[Text] The minister of law and order, Mr. Adriaan Vlok, has blamed the violence during Saturday's [17 November] illegal march in central Johannesburg on the organizers of the event.

Two people died and several were injured when the march, organized by the Civic Association of the Southern Transvaal, sparked off violence.

Mr. Vlok said the organizers had deliberately led the marchers into a confrontation knowing they didn't have permission for the march. The organizers had been notified that the police would have to enforce the law if the illegal march went ahead.

Mr. Vlok made an appeal to all leaders and their followers not to participate in actions which could lead to confrontation and violence.

Article Considers De Klerk Support of Malan

MB2011103090 Johannesburg THE STAR in English
20 Nov 90 p 18

[Article by Alan Dunn: "Why FW Stuck Up for Malan"]

[Text] Numerous riddles on political slayings have been left unsolved by the Harms Report. But is has raised another, equally compelling one: why did President de Klerk risk considerable political capital to back Defence Minister General Magnus Malan?

A savvy politician, Mr. de Klerk knew his exoneration of the politically enigmatic general would expose him to flak and observations that this was the first serious blot on his record as the new South Africa's creator.

Yet he said: "I have also thoroughly considered the report in the light of all the events it deals with and the circumstances in which the events took place, and I can find no reason to condemn the politicians in charge for the way in which they carried out their duties and responsibilities."

It was at the National Party's Transvaal congress on October 20 that General Malan fired a flare signalling that he had returned to public business from the foxhole he had been occupying for months as controversy raged about the secret military unit, the Civil Co-operation Bureau.

By the time of the congress, at which he delivered a headline catching speech, the Government had had Mr. Justice Harms's findings for six weeks. It is unlikely the general was not aware of them when he spoke.

The Harms Report was released last Tuesday [13 Nov]. Mr. de Klerk's statement of support came simultaneously. On the same day, General Malan was again snapping at the African National Congress [ANC] like the Government's attack dog.

From that podium at the School of Armour in Bloemfontein, he moved to a reunion of combat veterans in Pretoria the next night. A third speech came on Thursday [15 Nov] at the opening of the Birchleigh North police station in his constituency, Modderfontein.

This was the general on the move, assertive and very visible, signalling that he thought he had emerged unscathed from the episode which was now behind him.

The talk about General Malan will not die, however. The focus of more gossip than anyone else in high office in

the De Klerk administration, he is constantly said to be a misfit, a relic of the P.W. Botha era who sits uncomfortably on the reformist bus.

But some in the Cabinet see General Malan as a "verligte," [enlightened] who approves the De Klerk reforms, when it comes to race and racism. He has repeatedly endorsed the changes in his public remarks, declaring that the "Defence Family" favours them.

Nonetheless speculation continues about his retiring after 10 years as Defence Minister, in spite of the belief of those close to him that he intends carrying on until the new South Africa actually dawns in another four years or so.

One line of thought as to why the President declared the general blameless is that Mr. de Klerk decided, in weighing it up, that his need to retain the Minister was greater than the threat posed by a popular outcry.

"White South Africa has got three powerful assets in these negotiations," said one seasoned analyst: "It is in power; it has invaluable skills without which the country would collapse; and the security establishment is in its hands."

Mr. de Klerk, the thinking goes, cannot afford to throw away any one of those strengths. In fact, he has thanked and praised the security forces this year almost as often as General Malan has had salutes. His tributes to them have been studied and effusive.

He would also not have missed the fact that the gratitude he expressed to the security forces drew the biggest applause of the evening at Hoerskool Randburg, at the climax of the NP's [National Party] Randburg by-election campaign.

Mr. de Klerk has for much of this year been embroiled in a battle for the hearts, minds and votes of the security establishment. His early switch from Mr. Botha's reliance on securocrats damaged morale at Defence Headquarters and Wachthuis.

A smarting military's considerable, ascendant influence in government had suddenly received an order from the new man to about turn. His reforms, where fading laws which were still on the statute books but not to be enforced, confused the security sector.

These factors, coupled with deep cuts in the Defence budget, made for palpable discontent and readjustment among the uninformed.

It was an uncertain time, ideal for the Conservative Party [CP] to pounce and capitalise. It did, and has not stopped the attack, trying relentlessly to pry a conservative security establishment's allegiance from the Government.

The CP campaign included a revelation in August of an alleged Malan-de Klerk collision where the Minister threatened to resign in the wake of the ANC and SA

[South Africa] Communist Party's unbanning. The general vigorously denied this, saying he was a solid member of the De Klerk team.

Blatantly wooing South Africa's soldiers and policemen, the CP's most recent effort was contained in a response last week by its defence spokesman, Mr. Koos van der Merwe, to the Harms Report: "Those who carried out orders should let alone."

Mr. van der Merwe, a lawyer, joined the clamour for General Malan's head, ignoring in his demand the requirements of the country's laws that the actual perpetrators of crime should be brought to book.

The CP has in the last 10 months sought to portray the De Klerk Government as "soft" on security, as a regime betraying order.

On why General Malan specifically should remain in the job, and not be replaced by another for the time being, the question emerges: By whom? One analyst sees him as a security Minister with the image of an old warrior, a gritty, uncompromising anti-communist. Viewed like that, he is a rallying point for the conservatives of the Defence Force.

"He came through the ranks, was chief of the SADF [South African Defense Force] for four years, and would still have a lot of personal loyalty from those days," the observer said.

"This is the classic case of a man who could stage a coup along South American lines," he added. "Malan is the man who could do it, because he has all those personal IOU's."

"De Klerk needs to hold the Defence Force together. It is a very vital part of his structure. General Malan is key to that."

'Alarming' Growth of Private Armies Noted

MB1911130590 Johannesburg THE STAR in English
19 Nov 90 p 13

[Article by Esmare' van der Merwe: "Soldiers of Misfortune"]

[Text] "An unarmed Boer is a dead Boer," goes a catchy right-wing slogan.

But there is disturbing evidence that—despite high hopes of the "new" South Africa—growing numbers of South Africans across the political spectrum seem to believe that an unarmed man is a dead man.

In recent months, ironically since the Nationalist Government and the ANC [African National Congress] have started talks, there has been a massive build-up of weapons inside the country.

Those who are physically, logistically and emotionally preparing themselves for confrontation range from individuals to organisations across the political spectrum.

The security firm industry and private arms dealers experience a boom, as individuals seek to secure their property and lives.

And on the political front, war talk from both the extreme Left and Right has made nonsense of the general optimism that a political settlement might soon be reached.

The registrar of the Board for Security Officers, Frans Lubbe, estimates the number of registered private security firms at between 3,000 and 4,000, representing 100,000 or more private security officers who patrol properties, install alarm systems and safes, and transport valuables.

Police statistics of licensed weapons show that 123,415 new licences were issued last year, bringing the total number of licenced weapons to almost 2.9 million.

The number of unlicensed weapons is anyone's guess. Last year, 7,760 weapons were reported missing, and less than half of those (3,678) were recovered.

Potentially more explosive is the number of politically motivated armies collecting arms and training "soldiers" for some expected bloodbath if peaceful negotiations break down—and in some cases if they do not break down.

The accompanying graphic, which does not claim to be comprehensive, gives a broad indication of the extent of private armies which for the purposes of this article are defined as any group of people which operates in a vigilant or aggressive capacity. It thus excludes the official State security machine embodied in the SADF [South African Defense Force] and SAP [South African Police].

The graphic encompasses the most prominent groups which are believed to be active. Groups have been categorised merely for clarity's sake, since little information is available on their exact nature due to secrecy.

Private armies range from shadowy sub-divisions within the official State machinery—such as the Civil Co-operation Bureau and "kitskonstabels" [special constables]—to neighbourhood watch schemes and street and area committees in the townships.

Professor Mike Hough, director of the Institute for Strategic Studies at the University of Pretoria, believes a new category is emerging—armed groups which do not necessarily report to any political organisation, and criminal gangs which are increasingly using weapons such as AK-47s for non-political crimes such as bank robberies.

One expert who has tried to estimate the number of "soldiers" under the command of the main para-military groups is political risk consultant Wim Booysse.

He believes the ANC's Umkhonto we Sizwe [Spear of the Nation; ANC military wing] may have about 22,000

members—6,000 outside the country's borders, 6,000 trained soldiers within, and 10,000 "marshals" who mainly play a preventative role but could be used as a "rapid deployment force".

The Pan-Africanist Congress's military wing, the Azanian People's Liberation Army, has an estimated 1,200 members, and the Black Consciousness Movement of Azania's military wing, the Azanian National Liberation Army, about 250 trained men.

His estimate of rightwingers under the command of para-military organisations ranges from 12,000 to a maximum of 45,000.

Even less is known about emerging private armies in the homelands, apparently being deployed to protect their governments as the homeland system nears collapse.

Inkatha's "impis" [regiments] are regarded by many organisations as a separate force which could be linked to the kwaZulu security forces.

In Gazankulu, a secret army is said to be trained in guerilla warfare tactics and armed combat. It is reportedly linked to the cultural movement Ximoko Xa Rixaka which is led by the homeland's leader, Professor Hudson Ntsanwisi.

And in KwaNdebele, the Parsons Commission into the 1986 violence in the homeland has found that hundreds of people have lost their lives at the hands of the notorious Mbokotho vigilante group.

Since February, right-wing groups have mushroomed. Their command structures are vague and many groups seem to either overlap or have members who are active in more than one organisation.

Experts believe many of the organisations which have claimed responsibility for the recent spate of arms thefts and acts of violence probably don't really exist.

Commented Mr. Booyse: "Between July and August this year, some 50 telephone calls have been made to newspapers claiming that the Wit Kommando [white commando] has been responsible for acts of violence. But there is no evidence that this organisation exists.

"It is impossible to make any sense out of the right-wing organisations. Some seem to have as few as three members who operate on an ad hoc basis. They are nothing but a few lunatics who have organised themselves into some Trompie-style gang.

"But other armies are believed to run into thousands. Of considerable force seem to be the AWB's [Afrikaner Resistance Movement] Wenkommando [formerly Aquila] and Boerestaat Party's [Boer Homeland Party] military wing, the Boere Weerstandsbeweging [Boer Resistance Movement]."

In a detailed document on extreme right-wing organisations, the Independent Board of Inquiry into Informal

Repression says militant extra-parliamentary groups which have shot to prominence since President de Klerk's February 2 speech range from relatively harmless intellectual think tanks to "shadowy, ultra-militant 'armies' intent on urban terrorism and, ultimately, a 'Third Freedom Struggle' for the Afrikaner".

The board says the biggest obstacle in the way of a concerted right-wing terror campaign might be the fact that the political Right is broken up into so many disparate groups, mainly due to personality clashes and power struggles. "Also, it should be kept in mind that cross-organisational affiliations are rife, and that individuals might support a parliamentary party such as the Conservative Party in an election, claim membership of the AWB, and commit deeds in the name of the Wit Wolf [White Wolves]," the board says.

Other rightwingers, incensed by the legalisation of black protest marches through town centres, have organised themselves into armed neighbourhood watches. Most prominent among these is Blanke Veiligheid [white security] in Welkom.

Mr. Booyse believes some of these vigilante groups fall under the command of political organisations, while others could easily be "hijacked" by the politicians.

Professor Hough stresses that while many neighbourhood watch schemes are becoming increasingly militarised, others have no ulterior political motive and merely act as protectors of property and preventors of crime.

Another area of potential conflict is between "self-defence units", particularly in the townships.

Concerned about continuing State violence against political activists, and in an apparent attempt to pacify radicals who are disillusioned with the ANC's suspension of the "armed struggle", the SACP [South African Communist Party] has proposed the establishment of para-military self-defence units. This concept has been endorsed by the ANC and the UDF [United Democratic Front].

On the other hand, the State has sanctioned the creation of civil protection units under the authority of embattled black local authorities. This could lead to major conflict in the volatile townships.

Private Armies in South Africa—A Broad Guide

REGISTERED PRIVATE SECURITY FIRMS

3,000 - 4,000 security firms, e.g., Fidelity Guards, Coin Security Group. Estimated 100,000 plus private security officers.

PARA-MILITARY GROUPS

Cultural-based vigilante groups:

Inkatha's 'Impis' [Warriors] mainly in kwaZulu

Secret army linked to Ximolco Xa

Rixaka in Gazankulu

Mbokotho vigilantes in kwaNdebele

Military wings of former/current liberation movements:

Umkhonto we Sizwe (ANC) [Spear of the Nation]
 Azanian People's Liberation Army (PAC)
 Azanian National Liberation Army (BCMA)
 Right-wing groups which have been linked to acts of violence in recent months:
 Wit Wolve (White Wolves)
 Wit Kommando (White Commando)
 Wit Bevydomsleer (White Freedom Army)
 Orde van die Dood (Order of Death)
 Orde Boerevolk (Order of the Boer Nation)
 Boere Weerstandsbeweging (Boer Resistance Movement)
 AWB's Wenkommando [Afrikaner Resistance Movement] (formerly Aquila)
 Boere Vryheidsbeweging (Boer Freedom Movement)
 Boereleer (Boer Army) Intended as umbrella organisation for right-wing groups.

SELF-DEFENCE UNITS

Township-based vigilante groups:
 Witdoeke [White Scarves] in Cape Peninsula
 Street and area committees (run by anti-apartheid groups)
 Organised township units:
 Civil protection units (to be established by black local authorities)
 Para-military self-defence units (proposed by SACP [South African Communist Party], supported by ANC [African National Congress] and UDF [United Democratic Front])
 Quasi-political neighbourhood watches:
 Blanke Veiligheid (White Security) in Welkom
 Brandwag [Fire Watch] in Brits
 Blanke Front (White Front) in Pretoria
 Flaminke (Flamingoes in Odendaalsrus, Virginia, Potchefstroom).

Police Report Unrest Incidents for 19 Nov

MB2011065190 Johannesburg SAPA in English
 0627 GMT 20 Nov 90

[Text] Pretoria Nov 20 SAPA—Herewith the official SA Police unrest report as received from police public relations in Pretoria.

"Enhlakahlei (Greytown)—a black man was arrested after shooting and killing another black man. A 9mm pistol was confiscated.

"Mhluzi (Middelburg)—extensive damage was caused to two private dwellings of policemen in petrol-bomb attacks. In the same area a group of blacks held an illegal march. Police ordered the group to disperse. They ignored the warning. Police retaliated with tearsmoke. The group regrouped and started throwing stones and petrol bombs, injuring three members. Police retaliated with tearsmoke and rubber bullets injuring three black men.

"Zitobeni (Bronkhorstspuit)—a private dwelling was extensively damaged in a petrol-bomb attack.

"Moshakong (Randfontein)—a delivery vehicle was destroyed in a petrol bomb attack."

"Munzville (Krugersdorp)—damage was caused to a number of shacks when set alight. In another incident a policeman was injured in a stone-throwing and petrol-bomb attack on police."

"Kanana (Orkney)—damage was caused to a front end loader when set alight. In the same area a member of the force was slightly injured when a petrol-bomb struck him in the head. A private dwelling was damaged when set alight.

"Maokeng (Kroonstad)—damage was caused to a private delivery truck in a stone throwing attack.

"Lephol (Bethulie)—a group of blacks threw bricks at a policeman's house. A coloured man staying with the policeman threw one of the bricks at the group, fatally wounding a black woman.

Nkululeko (Barkley East)—a group of blacks gathered illegally and started throwing stones at members of the SA Police. One black man and three black women were arrested.

"On November 19 at 11.40pm [2140 gmt] a group of blacks threw a M26 hand-grenade at a private dwelling causing damage. No injuries, police are investigating."

Institute Details Increasing Political Death Toll

MB1911163890 Johannesburg SAPA in English
 1551 GMT 19 Nov 90

[Text] Johannesburg Nov 19 SAPA—Ten people are being killed every day in South Africa in political violence, the South African Institute of Race Relations (SAIRR) said in Johannesburg on Monday [19 November].

Releasing its latest political fatalities statistics, the institute said the 1990 death toll was "by far the grimmest ever".

In the first ten months of this year, 3,038 people had died in political violence. This was an average daily rate of 10, against a figure of 3.25 for the comparative period last year.

"In other words," said the institute, "people are dying this year in political violence at more than three times the rate at which people lost their lives in this way last year."

The institute said that between September 1984, when the present cycle of violence first erupted, and the end of last month, the total number of fatalities was 8,577.

"1990 alone already accounts for more than a third of all the people killed in political violence over this six-year period," the institute added.

Whereas security forces accounted for most of the political fatalities when violence first erupted, the position

had soon changed, the institute said. Security forces now accounted for a relatively small proportion of the deaths in political violence.

"Conflict within the black community continues to be the main source of casualties."

In the last three months, conflict between the broad ANC/UDF/COSATU [African National Congress-United Democratic Front-Congress of South African Trade Unions] camp and the Inkatha/kwaZulu camp had been the largest single source of fatalities, while the second largest was conflict between ANC and Labour Party supporters in the eastern Cape.

A major feature of this year's violence was the rise in fatalities outside Natal, the institute said. Political fatalities outside Natal accounted for only 10 per cent of the total in the first ten months of last year, but this proportion had now risen to 46 per cent.

"In fact, whereas the whole of last year saw a total of 124 fatalities outside Natal, this year has seen 1,402 people killed outside Natal in the 10 months up to the end of October.

"On a comparative basis, there has thus been an increase of more than 1,200 per cent in the death rate outside Natal," the SAIRR said.

Overberg Test Site Launches Booster Rocket

MB1911133490 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1252 GMT 19 Nov 90

[Text] Pretoria Nov 19 SAPA—Armcor's [Arms Corporation of South Africa] test site at Overberg near Bredasdorp in the western Cape has become qualified as a weapons test site with the launching of another booster rocket there on Monday [19 November], Armcor said in a statement.

The statement would not say how many previous rockets had been launched from there but the para-statal announced the launch of one on July 5 last year.

Armcor said tests previously carried out at St Lucia in Natal would now be conducted from the Overberg site.

The site at St Lucia has been closed and handed over to the Natal Parks Board.

Viljoen Criticizes 'Militant' ANC Stance

MB2011132190 Johannesburg International Service
in English 1100 GMT 20 Nov 90

[Interview with Gerrit Viljoen, minister for constitutional development and planning, by reporter Ellie Malewane; date and place not given—live or recorded]

[Text] After agreeing to meet the government at the negotiating table, it now seems the African National Congress [ANC] is adopting a militant stance which

could have a destabilizing effect. This is the opinion of the minister for constitutional development and planning, Dr. Gerrit Viljoen.

[Begin recording] [Viljoen] The government is concerned about the recent impetus on the part of leaders of the ANC and the UDF [United Democratic Front] that there should be mass action, implying an extensive field of activities which would have the effect of destabilizing society; and in particular, they have said that this mass action should be aimed at undermining and breaking down existing governmental structures both at the local government level and at the level of self-governing territories.

Now we have all along made it quite clear there could have been no misunderstanding that you cannot on the one hand agree to negotiate peacefully a new constitution then on the other hand to start already breaking down bits and pieces of the present constitutional structure. The present structures will have to go on functioning until they are replaced in a orderly way by the newly negotiated one, which will be quite different and which will take their place; but in the meanwhile orderly government has to go on and destabilization is not acceptable.

[Malewane] The president of the ANC, Mr. Oliver Tambo, is expected back home next month. How does the government perceive his role in the negotiations?

[Viljoen] Well, we have not prescribed to the ANC in any way who should represent them in negotiations. This is a matter for them to decide. We accept that the persons they legislate as their representatives in negotiations are there with the authority of the ANC. We don't interfere or prescribe to them whom they should (?bring).

[Malewane] Is there any exclusive and preferential treatment from the security side?

[Viljoen] No, the South African Government has persuaded Parliament to pass special legislation earlier this year so that people who may feel concerned that they may run the risk of being arrested or prosecuted should they come back to the country for the purposes of negotiation, to give them a special state president's indemnity against prosecution for a temporary period as long as they are involved in the peaceful negotiating process, or in fact also as long as they are involved in setting up political organizations against which formally has been banned [as heard], so that in this respect we are trying to be helpful and cooperative by this indemnity. To come back and to be protected against criminal proceedings must not be misused—for instance, people getting involved in armed activities or in the exercising of violence. It must be used in a genuine way for peaceful negotiations.

[Malewane] What about (?their protection)?

[Viljoen] If an organization feels that they need special security protection for their members or for their leaders, provided they do it within respect of the law, they are free to do so. Several business organizations

have security arrangements for their top-echelon people. On the other hand, as I say, the South African Police are ready to provide assistance with special security arrangements. [end recording]

ANC Divided by 'Dispute' Over Negotiations

*MB1811171890 Johannesburg SUNDAY STAR
in English 18 Nov 90 pp 1, 2*

[Report by political correspondent David Breier: "ANC Strife May Delay Negotiations Process"]

[Text] A dispute in the ANC [African National Congress] over the pace of negotiations will determine whether real negotiations with the Government can begin next year.

Sources close to the negotiation process disclosed this week that there were strong ANC leadership figures who were pushing for rapid negotiations, while others were trying to slow down the process to give the ANC more time to improve its organisation.

ANC deputy president Nelson Mandela was described as favouring an early start to negotiations, but he may be yielding to pressure from militant figures urging delay.

This week Mr. Mandela accused President F.W. de Klerk of trying to prepare public opinion for a "violation of human rights" with regard to the ANC's mass actions.

He also contradicted a statement by ANC foreign affairs chief Thabo Mbeki that the ANC's consultative conference next month would examine the ANC's sanctions policy.

ANC executive members who favour rapid negotiations are said to include Mr. Mbeki as well as intelligence head Jacob Zuma and general secretary Alfred Nzo.

Those in favour of delaying negotiations are said to include ANC president Oliver Tambo, expected in South Africa next month, Umkhonto we Sizwe (MK) [Spear of the Nation —ANC military wing] chief of staff Chris Hani, publicity head Pallo Jordan as well as Mac Maharaj, recently released on bail after detention in connection with the alleged Operation Vula plot.

Underpinning their argument is pressure from militant youth and MK cadres opposed to the negotiation process.

This week those in favour of slowing down negotiations appeared to have the upper hand.

In one development, the ANC in the Western Cape embarked on a new mass mobilisation campaign. This led to an accusation by Minister of Justice Kobie Coetsee that the whole exercise seemed to be a ploy by ANC members not close to the leadership, to derail negotiations.

The SUNDAY STAR has a copy of a lengthy militant document circulated among the ANC, especially the SA [South African] Youth Congress in the Western Cape, condemning the decision by the ANC leadership, including Mr. Mandela, to suspend the armed struggle, and calling for a "workers' militia."

ANC Western Cape spokesman Trevor Manuel said the document was unofficial and was the work of ANC members on the "left".

And in another development, for the second week in a row the ANC cancelled a meeting of the joint Government-ANC working group to discuss questions arising out of the ANC's suspension of armed actions.

Last week the meeting was cancelled when Mr. Hani, the leader of the ANC delegation, failed to turn up.

An ANC spokesman said this week's meeting was cancelled to enable the ANC members of the joint working-group to attend a meeting of the ANC National Executive Committee [NEC] in Johannesburg.

The NEC is discussing, among other things, a report that emanated from the joint working-group, the ANC spokesman said.

A spokesman for Minister of Law and Order Adriaan Vlok confirmed that the ANC had called off this week's meeting.

The Government and the ANC are at loggerheads over the implications of the ANC's undertaking in the August 6 Pretoria Minute to suspend armed actions and "related activities".

The Government insist this includes the surrendering of arms caches, the recruiting of new MK members and the use of "mass action" which leads to violence and intimidation. And the police this week called on the public to look out for four ANC members, including NEC member Ronnie Kasrils in connection with further smuggling of arms.

The ANC has insisted that the Pretoria Minute does not prevent the expansion and arming of MK, which is a legal organisation. In turn the ANC insists on the disbanding of covert security-force units dealt with in the Harms Commission report.

The ANC also objects to the Government's attempt to link the release of political prisoners and indemnity for exiles to the armed struggle in order to force further concessions from the ANC.

The increasingly militant action by the Civic Association of the Southern Transvaal (CAST) to destroy black local authorities, has also increased tension which is threatening to delay negotiations—despite the broad consensus that is developing between the Government and the ANC on the shape of a future non-racial constitution.

Lekota Denies Power Struggle Among ANC

*MB1911124790 Umtata Capital Radio in English
0900 GMT 19 Nov 90*

[Text] Former ANC [African National Congress] southern Natal convener Patrick "Terror" Lekota says he did not stand for reelection at this weekend's conference in Durban. ANC executive member Jacob Zuma

was appointed to the post as convener at the conference. Lekota has quashed speculation that the elections were a power struggle or represented the ousting of UDF [United Democratic Front] officials.

[Begin Lekota recording] Conveners were essentially appointees to facilitate the formation of branches and preparation for the launching of the regions. At no stage was it suggested that I was automatically to be here on a permanent basis. I have to get my next assignment from the national executive and that indication will come sure enough. I may serve in one of the committees at head office, I may be transferred to another region. [end recording]

"Terror" Lekota, who will most likely take charge of the ANC operations in the Orange Free State. [as heard]

ANC Southern Natal Chairman Details Goals

MB1911143490 Umtata Capital Radio in English
1100 GMT 19 Nov 90

[Text] The twelve new members of the ANC's [African National Congress] southern Natal executive have been presented to the media. Among them are two women and two former exiles, while most of the group have some experience with being in prison for political offenses. Carmel Rickard in Durban reports:

[Begin Rickard recording] ANC representatives on peace talks with Inkatha could change because of the new executive elected over the weekend. That is according to the new southern Natal chairman, Jacob Zuma. Speaking at a news conference in Durban this morning, Zuma said resolutions on key issues such as violence and negotiations will be finalized at a workshop before the national consultative conference [words indistinct] December.

He said although the resolutions weren't finalized yet, the conference had decided to demand the release of political prisoners, the halting of political trials, that the government must stop the violence, and immediately allow all exiles to return to South Africa.

The new official said when the ANC Youth League was officially launched, it would more than triple their present membership in the region, estimated to be just over 25,000. [end recording]

ANC's Lekota on Afrikaners' Role in New State

MB1911174390 Johannesburg International Service
in English 1100 GMT 19 Nov 90

[From the "Africa South" program]

[Text] Despite many fears to the contrary, Afrikaners have a vital role to play when it comes to this country's future. There is also a fallacy concerning the popularity of the Afrikaans language among black South Africans. That is the view of an ANC [African National Congress] spokesman in Natal, Mr. Patrick Terror Lekota.

[Begin recording] [Lekota] There certainly is a role for the Afrikaners in the building of a new South Africa. They constitute immediately the majority of the section of the population that is white. They have benefited from training, from the policies of the government earlier on. We need them. They must be employed in training the other sections of the population making therefore available the information, the training, and the knowledge they have to the rest of the population of the country.

In that regard we are very lucky because in other countries when independence and freedom came, people who had technical knowledge were people who did not belong to that country. In this case we have an advantage.

[Reporter Eddie Molekwane] What about Afrikaans as a language, because it is alleged that blacks do not accept Afrikaans as a language?

[Lekota] That unfortunately is a very mistaken impression. A number of people who speak Afrikaans, who are not Afrikaners, are more than Afrikaners. [sentence as heard]. That is apart from the fact that Afrikaans was not only developed by the Afrikaners. It was actually developed by very many people who were of South African origin. Afrikaans is a language that will remain part of the cultural wealth of our country. We state clearly in the Freedom Charter that every language will be guaranteed its continued survival and that every group will be entitled to speak that language, to develop it, and the same applies to Afrikaans.

[Molekwane] Are you intending to involve the Afrikaners in some of your meetings so that you can share ideas?

[Lekota] We are obliged to make ever-increasing contact with Afrikaners because the movement carries the responsibility of breaking down old attitudes and helping many of these people to begin to develop new attitudes and to know that the ANC is not a threat to them but that it is a friend, and also knowing that it is a willing partner in bringing together the various sections of the population of our country. [end recording]

PAC Given Go-Ahead To Place Mission in Iran

MB1711201090 Johannesburg Television Service
in English 1800 GMT 17 Nov 90

[Text] Iran has given the Pan-Africanist Congress [PAC] the go-ahead to establish a mission in that country. No date has been set.

Speaking on his return from a six-day visit to Iran, the PAC's acting president, Mr. Clarence Makwetu, said he went to Tehran to establish ties and seek aid from the Iranian Government. He also discussed the South African political situation with government officials.

[Begin Makwetu video recording] I briefed them on the letter from the government [inviting PAC to participate in negotiations] and what has happened as far as that letter is concerned—that we had referred it to our

structures, that is, the branches, and that within three weeks' time the world will know where our position stands, because we are holding a conference where this thing will be finalized. [end recording]

Buthelezi 'Skeptical' of Meeting With ANC

*MB1911140890 Umtata Capital Radio in English
0900 GMT 19 Nov 90*

[Text] Inkatha leader Mangosuthu Buthelezi has returned to South Africa after an overseas tour that included a meeting with British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher. Buthelezi says he was very encouraged by the positive response he received from various political and economic leaders around the world, but he said he is not encouraged by events in South Africa regarding the scheduled meeting between the ANC [African National Congress] and Inkatha. He said he was skeptical that such a meeting would take place in the very near future.

[Begin Buthelezi recording] They have just canceled a [words indistinct] ostensibly because they have problems on the ground with certain members of the South African Communist Party and ANC because of certain leaders who are in alliance with the ANC. So, I mean, that to me doesn't encourage me to believe that the meeting that was postponed by the national executive of the ANC would happen (?shortly). [end recording]

Buthelezi Says Talks Possible on PAC Alliance

*MB1911141790 Johannesburg Domestic Service
in English 1100 GMT 19 Nov 90*

[Text] The chief minister of kwaZulu and leader of the Inkatha Freedom Party, Dr. Mangosuthu Buthelezi, has raised the possibility of talks between his party and the Pan-Africanist Congress [PAC] on a proposed alliance for the negotiating table.

Dr. Buthelezi returned home today after a visit to Britain, Switzerland, and Canada where he had talks with politicians and business leaders.

He said he had already consulted parties such as Solidarity in Natal and the National Party on possible alliances. Dr. Buthelezi said the basis for alliances lay in shared ideals, goals, and strategies.

Democrats' De Beer Views Party's Role

*MB1711155090 Johannesburg NEW NATION
in English 16-22 Nov 90 p 10*

[Interview with Democratic Party leader Zach de Beer by unidentified reporter "this week;" place not given: "A Place for Liberal Politics"]

[Text] NEW NATION: [NN] The DP [Democratic Party] or its forerunners have been in existence for decades as an opposition to the Nationalist government. Why has it never come to power?

ZACH DE BEER [ZB]: Right up to and including the 1989 general elections, white voters, generally, were taking a very reactionary line. They were saying that votes for black people was a bad idea and that the domination of the white government was justifiable.

In the 1989 election, the majority of the voters still voted to keep the ANC [African National Congress] banned—that was the policy of the NP [National Party] at the time.

Our party has its origins in the old Progressive Party, which was formed in 1959 and, in 1961, lost all its seats, except one. This was occupied by Helen Suzman for 13 years. In 1977, we won about 16 seats and we became the official opposition.

In the 1987 general election, the electorate swung to the right and gave the Conservatives more seats than we had. That remained the position in 1989. So, we simply were not successful because the white electorate did not want reform at the time.

NN: Will the DP continue to function in the same way or will it seek alliances with other political parties?

ZB: When there is another general election—if present plans mature—then four out of every five voters will be black. About seven out of every eight members of the DP, in its present form, are white. This is not acceptable anymore.

There have to be realignments involving us and involving the NP too—the Nationalists have said so.

At the moment we are engaging in very fruitful interaction, particularly with the ANC, but also with other black groups. Exactly what is going to come of this is too early to say now.

We can take a better view in maybe six months or a year's time on what sort of electoral cooperation may be possible.

NN: What options are being investigated; a merger or alliances?

ZB: At the moment we would consider alliances or coalitions rather than mergers. A merger should only happen after you are quite certain that you stand for the same things.

NN: Over the last few years there has been an increase in the number of black people living in towns and many whites have moved out of these areas. In Hillbrow, for example, there are relatively few whites and the majority there seem to be non-voters. What would happen if there was a by-election?

ZB: If there was a by-election and, of course, only whites can vote, it would be a very messy business. Most of the white voters who are registered on the roll are no longer living in Hillbrow, for example. You would have a very low poll and I do not know what would happen. I hope there won't be a need for a by-election.

NN: Many leaders have quit the DP, including Frederik van Zyl Slabbert and Wynand Malan. What impact did this have on the organisation?

ZB: It makes us all very sad and we worry about it. But both men left the party—left public life—because they wanted to do other things.

Neither of them has ever said he thought the party was wrong. Slabbert subsequently accepted a position as an adviser to the DP. And Malan has never resigned from the party.

NN: There have been widespread reports that Malan's resignation was linked to his Broederbond [Afrikaner brotherhood] membership. Has the DP taken a position regarding Broederbond membership?

ZB: I do not believe that Malan's resignation had anything to do with the Broederbond issue. I was present during those discussions. Malan defended his membership of the Broederbond very effectively, I thought, and he was supported by five to six people present at that meeting, who said he had a right to remain a member of the Broederbond if he wanted to.

The position of the DP vis-a-vis the Broederbond is simply this: a vast majority of democrats do not like that organisation, they disapprove of it. This is primarily because it is a secret organisation and we do not like secret organisations which influence the politics of South Africa.

However, we have taken the view that a member of the DP who is also a member of the Broederbond will not be forced to resign from one or other. We will leave it to his conscience. If he believes he can serve the DP properly while retaining his Broederbond membership, we will not interfere.

There are still a number of members of the Broederbond who are members of our party and we are not doing anything about it.

NN: There is talk, particularly among the liberation movements, that a constituent assembly is the only way to ensure transition to a government acceptable to all. Does the DP share this view?

ZB: Not quite. Let me say that I do agree that a new constitution must have the explicit support of the people themselves. It is not good enough just for a bunch of politicians to negotiate a new constitution.

It must be approved, endorsed and given authority by the people themselves. This can happen in two ways. The one is that you have prolonged discussions between political leaders and you produce a draft constitution and then you put that draft constitution to a referendum for approval or disapproval.

The other way is that you at some stage elect a constituent assembly and give it the task of composing the new constitution.

Now, if you were to elect a constituent assembly tomorrow, you would go to the polls and the people would vote for somebody for whom they wish to vote for, much as they do in a general election.

It is my contention that, if you did that tomorrow, people would be voting because they like the candidate's eyes or his voice or because of their economic grievances or their ethnic prejudices. They will not be voting on the new constitution. Because, as yet, the people have not been invited to consider the terms of the new constitution.

So, even if we are going to have a constituent assembly—and I am opposed to this—then I would suggest that there needs to be very thorough public debate on the subject of a new constitution prior to the election of a constituent assembly.

So, our first choice would be a referendum to test the new constitution and the second would be to elect a constituent assembly, but only after thorough public debate.

NN: F.W. de Klerk has said a new constitution would be drawn up and tested through referenda among the various sectors of the people of South Africa. For example, referenda would be held separately in all houses of parliament and also in the extra-parliamentary constituencies. What is the view of the DP?

ZB: I am glad you have asked this question. I am not in agreement with De Klerk. First of all, he has promised the white electorate that he will refer to them for approval any new constitutional proposals.

I think there was no need for him to make that promise. I do not think the white electorate has any moral right to approve the new constitution ... I think the whole population has the right to do so.

I do not want to have anything to do with De Klerk's white referendum. The position of the DP would be that we have to have one person, one vote in South Africa. If he needs our votes in order to defeat the Conservatives, we would give them to him.

But we really do not think he should be holding that referendum at all.

My view would be simply that every adult should vote in a one person, one vote referendum throughout the country, without regard to the present division of population.

NN: The DP is seemingly not in favour of communism. But does it agree that the SACP [South African Communist Party] has a democratic right to exist and stand for elections?

ZB: We have always said this and this is one reason why we have been beaten in elections in the past.

NN: The DP is seemingly not in favour of nationalisation. What mechanism do you put forward to ensure redistribution of wealth in the country?

ZB: It is true, we are not in favour of nationalisation. We have seen nationalisation in other countries and we do not believe it works.

We have put forward a proposal for what we call a social market economy. This is a term which was devised to describe the economy of West Germany.

This type of economy is one that goes for growth. To go for growth, you have to have your economy based on

free-market discipline, that is to say that people take their own free decisions as to whether they save, spend or invest their money.

The social market economy is also one which is committed—as its very first priority—to the expenditure of state funds on upliftment of the underprivileged people of the community.

We say that wealth which has not been created can not be redistributed. There is not enough wealth in South Africa, now, to enable any government to redistribute it successfully. Wealth still has to be created and, therefore, you have to go for economic growth.

Angola

'Deep Pessimism' Marks Lisbon Peace Talks

MB1911201490 Luanda ANGOP in Portuguese
1940 GMT 19 Nov 90

[Text] Lisbon, 19 Nov (ANGOP)—Due to UNITA's [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] inflexibility, a climate of deep pessimism marked the talks between the Angolan Government and UNITA on the outskirts of Lisbon last Sunday [18 November].

Contrary to what had been agreed to by the two sides during the third round of talks, Jonas Savimbi's representatives now reject that political and military issues should be discussed separately.

Reliable sources said that UNITA still insists on being explicitly recognized, which effectively counters what is stated in the current Angolan Constitution.

Observers in the Portuguese capital have expressed disappointment over UNITA's position. They believe that that plan for the talks had been adopted to prevent stalemates in the negotiating process.

The Lisbon press goes as far as to say that UNITA's obstructionist positions arise from pressure by conservative circles [words indistinct] Angola and Mozambique, whose immediate future is not clear. Daring analysts have suggested that this round of talks will only help find a date for the next round of talks, such is the difference in the positions of the Angolan Government and UNITA.

Meanwhile, it has been learned that U.S. Secretary of State James Baker met Jonas Savimbi in Paris. It is believed this meeting was meant to pressure UNITA into softening its position at the negotiating table. Indications are that UNITA feels rather uncomfortable in view of the latest developments in Angola, whereby the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola]-Labor Party has just defined the following strategic goals: democratic socialism, the introduction of a market economy, and full multiparty democracy.

Savimbi Discusses Peace Talks, Baker Meeting

MB2011065790 (Clandestine) Voice of Resistance
of the Black Cockerel in Portuguese to Southern and
Central Africa 0500 GMT 20 Nov 90

[Text] Comrade President Dr. Savimbi is continuing his successful diplomatic tour of France. Speaking to Radio France International yesterday he said:

[Begin recording] [Reporter] It has been said that there are problems with the signing of a cease-fire accord. UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] links such an accord to its recognition by the Angolan authorities. Has UNITA changed its attitude?

[Savimbi] First, we should ask whether the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] has changed its attitude. However, I can say that there is an accord calling for the reciprocal recognition. We have done that. So, we recognized the MPLA government, the president of the republic, and the authority of that government. And in order to facilitate things, we agreed not to take part in the transitional government. However, we have noticed that the MPLA has huge problems in recognizing UNITA.

We have now reached an agreement and instead of talking of an explicit recognition, we should deal with concrete problems. What would happen 24 hours after we sign a cease-fire accord? So, instead of wasting time with semantics about recognition, we should decide what to do in practice. We are ready to sign a cease-fire even during the fifth round of talks. However, what will we do afterward? Will we spend, two, three, four months doing nothing?

We think that it is necessary that the MPLA agrees that in order to reach a cease-fire, UNITA must have a political status enabling it to carry out political activities. It doesn't matter if the MPLA regards it as recognition. What matters is the practical aspect of the issue so that we may stick to a cease-fire.

[Reporter] How did your meeting with James Baker go? Will the United States continue to provide military aid to UNITA?

[Savimbi] The meeting went very well because we didn't come here to discuss political problems because these have been solved. We wanted to discuss with Secretary of State Baker the progress of the talks because we believe that we should upgrade the level of discussions. Instead of wasting time with minor details, namely where this and that official will be placed; and whether there is a law or not, we should aim at two major goals: peace and democracy. So, how can we achieve peace and hold elections as soon as possible, instead of wasting time with minor issues which enable the MPLA to delay the solution of major issues?

Secretary of State Baker agrees with us, fully. Tonight we will meet [Portuguese prime minister] Professor Cavaco e Silva with whom we will discuss the same issues. We believe that it is in the interest of Angolans, Portuguese, Americans, and Soviets that the negotiations be a success. The sooner the better. [end recording]

Commentary Calls for Cease-Fire, 1991 Elections

MB1911213090 (Clandestine) KUP in English
to Southern and Central Africa 1912 GMT 19 Nov 90

[Commentary: "The Angolan Problem Is More Serious Than the Luanda Leaders Think"]

[Text] [No dateline as received]—The leaders of the PRA [People's Republic of Angola] Government are still

bent on deceiving the Angolan people by taking positions which are not in rhythm with the immediate interests of the nation.

In the last meetings of the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] Central Committee, the Luanda clique kept on avoiding the main problem affecting Angolans: the problem of peace.

The transformation of the MPLA-Workers Party into a mass party, the adoption of democratic socialism as the strategic objective of the party, the ratification of the decision taken by the MPLA Politburo puppets to adhere to international socialist [as received], etc, etc, is nothing more than a way to keep on denying Angolans peace.

What is needed now is doing away with the war. The MPLA stooges must free themselves from their superfluous ambitions of bogeymen and hegemonists and serious concentrate on the national problem.

Which significant and acceptable steps have the puppet MPLA leaders taken in order to reach a ceasefire agreement with UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola]? Our movement's a peace agreement with the government of the communist MPLA on the basis of mutual respect and reciprocal recognition.

What was the attitude of the Luanda leaders? It was to send a delegation to Lisbon in order to just kid along the national and international opinion and pass time.

The Angolan problem is more serious than the Luanda leaders think. The prolongation of the conflict in Angola is entirely the responsibility of the MPLA.

We want a ceasefire this year in Angola, and internationally monitored free and fair democratic elections in 1991.

Botswana

President Masire Opens Parliament Session

Cites Legal Petitions

*MB1911174790 Gaborone Domestic Service in English
1610 GMT 19 Nov 90*

[Text] The president, Dr. Quett Masire, has just opened the first session of the sixth Parliament today.

In a message which was broadcast live over Radio Botswana, Dr. Masire talked about the number of legal petitions which flooded the high court following the 1989 general election.

He said of the 50 petitions submitted, 25 were withdrawn and 23 dismissed, but said the reputation of Botswana had been unjustifiably tarnished.

The president said 50 petitions for a country of Botswana's size was a frightening figure. He said the international community, hearing of that number of

petitions, must have assumed that Botswana had the most inept or corrupt system of elections.

Dr. Masire said both the lost and withdrawn cases should never have been contested or sent to court. He reminded members of Parliament that the government has for the past 25 years adhered to a multiparty democracy, the rule of law, and constitutional government.

The president said he regretted to state that dishonesty and total disregard for the rules of Botswana's electoral system appear to be the order of the day, making democracy fragile. He said it takes all those involved to make democracy work. He said this was not the responsibility of the government of the day only.

Dr. Masire noted that the spate of violence during and after elections had openly been engineered by members of some parties, while some have openly advocated violence for no other reason than that they have been unable to persuade the electoral vote themselves [as heard].

The president said his government will not shirk its responsibility for maintaining law and order. He warned that those who opt for a criminal career of violence instead of political fair play will be visited with the full rigors of the law.

Outlines Development Plan

*MB1911212290 Gaborone Domestic Service in English
1910 GMT 19 Nov 90*

[Text] The president, Dr. Quett Masire, this afternoon outlined the country's national development plan for the next six years which will be presented to members of Parliament for consideration.

Opening the first session of the sixth Parliament today, Dr. Masire outlined the (actual) revenues and expenditures of government under the National Development Plan VI, which he said greatly exceeded projections contained in that plan. He stated that the demand for diamonds was much stronger than expected, and said this resulted in the diamond production being increased above predicted levels which led to higher production as well as higher prices of accumulated stockpiles. The president said government expenditure is expected to nearly double in the productive plan period while revenues are expected to grow more slowly. He said it would be vital that financial resources accumulated are used wisely to develop the human and productive resource space of the country to check erosion generated by the financing of rising construction costs and bank (lending) consumption.

He said the National Development Plan VII will be a period in which increasing amounts of mineral revenues will be needed to finance the nonmineral deficit in the current expenditure.

Dr. Masire said the private sector will have to assume greater opportunities and responsibilities for the promotion of economic development. This, he said, will call for the nation's farmers', households', and business enterprises' involvement.

Lesotho

Lekhanya Says Basotho Prefer King Head of State

MB1811060290 Maseru Domestic Service in English
0500 GMT 18 Nov 90

[Text] The chairman of the Military Council and Council of Ministers, His Excellency Major General Metsing Lekhanya, says the Basotho people prefer to see their king as head of state.

Addressing a public gathering at Mpharane in the Mphahlele district yesterday, the chairman publicly admitted, on behalf of the Military Council and government, the mistake they made when they vested the former king with executive and legislative powers in 1986, thus involving him in the administration of the country.

Maj. Gen. Lekhanya told the people of Mpharane that it was improper to involve the king in the administration as head of the government because when it is toppled, he is also gone. He stated that the coronation of King Letsie III as a successor is a clear sign that the Basotho prefer their king to be a head of state.

Mozambique

Progress Cited in Maputo-Renamo Rome Talks

MB1911165590 London BBC World Service in English
1625 GMT 19 Nov 90

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] In the Italian capital, Rome, talks between the Mozambican Government of Joaquim Chissano and Renamo [Mozambique National Resistance] rebels seem to have been going extremely well. The two sides spent all last week in the Monastery of Saint Egidio talking about how to restore peace to their country, and although there was a news blackout, all the signs suggested things were being achieved.

Now, the Italian Government, which is mediating in the talks along with the Mozambican Catholic Church, have issued a communique on how things are going. From Rome, David Willy reports:

[Begin Willy recording] So far, the communique said, the negotiations are progressing well, in a constructive spirit and in a common search for the establishment of peace in Mozambique as quickly as possible. The agenda for full peace negotiations has now been agreed and the two sides report progress on how to provide security for the

armed forces of each side once a cease-fire comes into operation. The talks are to resume again in Rome on Thursday [22 November].

Previous talks last summer broke down over the question of the withdrawal of Zimbabwean forces now stationed inside Mozambique. The Mozambique civil war has killed not far shorter than a million people. It turned about a third of the population into refugees and it has crippled the economy, reducing Mozambique to one of the poorest countries in the world. [end recording]

Chissano Receives Aid Organization Founder 19 Nov

MB1911190690 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese
1730 GMT 19 Nov 90

[Text] This afternoon at his office in Maputo, Mozambican President Joaquim Alberto Chissano received the founder of the Food for Africa organization, a U.S. organization responsible for some projects in Inhambane Province.

During his meeting with the Mozambican head of state, (Peter Applehall), founder of the Food for Africa organization, spoke about his visit to Cabo Delgado Province, where he and his team learned about the possibilities of implementing child-support projects.

The founder of Food for Africa was accompanied by (Al Simon). He has already been to Zambia, Zimbabwe, and Angola.

War-Related Activities 12-18 Nov

MB1811065090

[Editorial report] Following is a compilation of reports monitored 12-18 November on activities relating to the internal conflict. Items are listed by province. CABO DELGADO

The emergency situation has "seriously worsened" in Namuno District. Over 27,000 people are "seriously affected" by the war, famine, nakedness, and water shortages. Of this number, about 10,000 people already face "possible death" due to existing conditions coupled with disease. In the administrative posts of Papai, (Machoca), (Meconte), and (Liupula), dozens of war-displaced persons coming from Nampula and Niassa Provinces are affected by war, famine, and thirst. (Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1730 GMT 12 Nov 90) GAZA

An "armed bandit" surrendered to the authorities in Bilene District on 12 November. He was in possession of 10 light weapons, including a bazooka. Juliao Mucipo told Radio Mozambique's bureau in Xai-Xai that he had been with the "armed bandits" since 1988, when he was abducted in Homoine, Inhambane Province. (Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1730 GMT 17 Nov 90) INHAMBANE

In operations last month, the Mozambique Armed Forces in Inhambane Province destroyed 11 "armed

bandit" camps and killed 111 "criminals." The armed forces also killed 22 "armed bandit" collaborators in these operations and captured more than 270 weapons and other war materiel. (Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1030 GMT 17 Nov 90)

MANICA About 3,000 people in Tambara District freed from "armed bandit" captivity require assistance in the form of food, production tools, and domestic utensils. Also, according to information received from Manica, the Mozambique Armed Forces "recently" destroyed a camp belonging to the "criminals" in Zingane, Sussundenga District. In their operations, the armed forces killed one "bandit" and freed 46 people who were forced to live with the "criminals." (Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0800 GMT 15 Nov 90) The "armed bandits murdered" eight people, wounded 11, and kidnapped 19 others when they attacked the Amatongas village commune in Gondola District on 11 November. Also in Gondola District, the "criminals murdered" two people and kidnapped three others when they attacked the (Chironga) area on 10 November. (Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1030 GMT 15 Nov 90) A total of 128 people who fled "armed bandit" captivity in various parts of Manica District "recently" turned themselves in to the authorities at the Messica administrative post. (Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0400 GMT 17 Nov 90) A group of "armed bandits" attacked (Chimisura) ward, in Chimoio city, on 16 November, killing seven people, wounding another six, abducting four children, and looting two homes. On 17 November the Mozambique Armed Forces captured one of the "armed bandits" of that group. (Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1030 GMT 17 Nov 90) **NAMPULA**

Renamo [Mozambique National Resistance] "bandits" burned 36 houses and abducted an unknown number of people in (Mirote) village in Namapa District. Military authorities in the area say the attack took place on 12 November. The "terrorists" also attacked a boarding school and a local health post and stole medicine and food. Also that day, a "group of terrorists" attacked a center for displaced people in Macarua, killing one person and destroying two primary schools and more than 100 huts. (Maputo in English to Southern Africa 1800 GMT 15 Nov 90) **SOFALA**

Renamo [Mozambique National Resistance] "bandits are continuing their campaign of terror against civilians in various parts of Mozambique". The latest reports say that the "bandits murdered" 35 peasants and wounded 66 others in attempts to infiltrate centers in Dondo District for displaced persons and persons repatriated from Malawi and Zimbabwe. These "terrorist" activities took place between January and 7 November. While trying to infiltrate these centers, 12 "terrorists" were killed and one was captured by the Mozambique Armed Forces. Assorted "war materiel" was also captured. (Maputo in English to Southern Africa 1800 GMT 15 Nov 90) About 1,200 people who fled "armed bandit" captivity have voluntarily presented themselves to Mozambican authorities in Marromeu District between January and October. An average of 25 to 30 people fleeing "armed bandit" captivity present themselves to

the authorities in Marromeu town each day. These citizens are then resettled in centers for war-displaced people where they receive assistance. (Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1030 GMT 16 Nov 90) **TETE**

About 380 schools in Tete Province have been closed for the past three years because of the "armed bandits' destabilization actions." "Over 60,000 pupils and a little over 1,400 teachers have been affected by the war." The province currently has 114 primary schools, three general education schools, four technical schools, and two workers training centers. (Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1030 GMT 12 Nov 90) **ZAMBEZIA**

A total of 41 "armed bandits" have deserted and surrendered to the political authorities in various parts of Zambezia Province. It was not specified when this took place. (Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1730 GMT 17 Nov 90)

Namibia

Delegation Departs for Joint Commission Meeting

MB1911200490 Windhoek Domestic Service in English 1900 GMT 19 Nov 90

[Text] Finance Minister Otto Herrigel is leading a delegation, which left for Lusaka today, to attend a meeting of the Zambia-Namibian Joint Commission.

The delegation includes senior officials in the ministries of foreign affairs, education, culture, youth and sport, transport, mining, trade and industry, as well as the National Planning Commission.

The deputy foreign affairs minister, Mrs. Netumbo Nditwah, said one of aims of the delegation was to implement agreements of protocol signed by President Nujoma and Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda.

Swaziland

Mandela Arrives for Preferential Trade Area Talks

MB1911160490 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1509 GMT 19 Nov 90

[Text] Mbabane Nov 19 SAPA—Nelson Mandela arrived in Swaziland on Monday [19 November] afternoon for a 5-day visit to meet the king and attend a Preferential Trade Area [PTA] summit.

The ANC [African National Congress] deputy president flew in on a Royal Swazi Airways flight from Johannesburg.

He arrived to a red carpet welcome and was met by Prime Minister Mr Obed Dlamini, Foreign Minister Senator George Mamba and members of the royal family and diplomatic corps.

Mr Mandela was to meet King Mswati III on Monday afternoon at the royal palace.

He was also expected to hold talks with the prime minister on Tuesday, visit industrial developments on Wednesday and spend time in the Milwane game sanctuary on Thursday.

The PTA summit is scheduled for Friday and Mr Mandela will return to South Africa on Saturday.

New Justice Minister Khumalo Sworn

MB2011093790 Mbabane THE SWAZI OBSERVER
in English 20 Nov 90 p 3

[Text] Lobamba—The new Minister of Justice, Dr. Zonke Amos Khumalo, was sworn in yesterday as a member of the Senate and cabinet. The ceremony was conducted at the House of Parliament by the Clerk to Senate, Mr. Ben Zwane.

The president of the Senate, Mr. Jacob Mavimbela, chaired the proceedings.

The Prime Minister, Mr. Obed Dlamini, was present and so were cabinet ministers and members of the central committee.

After the new minister was introduced and sworn in, he was welcomed into the Senate by Senator Ephraem

Magagula who explained that Senator Khumalo's experience in parliament would benefit the august house.

"I welcome you, Dr. Khumalo, on behalf of the Senators and the entire House.

"We are also grateful to His Majesty for appointing an old horse in the field like you. Most of us will surely learn from you.

"It is our aim here in this House to work diligently for the improvement of this country. We hope that you, Dr. Khumalo, will sometimes take a break in your ministerial role and come to help us Senators."

In response, Senator Khumalo assured the House that he would work tirelessly to ensure that justice was enjoyed by all in the country.

"I guess I can say that more than 10 years have passed since I left Parliamentary politics. So you can see I have been inactive for quite some time.

"In that case, I think it is I who is going to learn from you as you all know the world changes rapidly.

"All I know is that when one is appointed to Parliament, there is no beating about the bush or mincing of words. It's hard work all the time. One should know for a fact that all one does is answerable to the nation at large.

"I take this opportunity to assure all of you that I will always be in this House whenever duty calls.

"The whole world is in dire need of justice, and politics are guided by strong policies. So you can see there is no room for misguidance."

Guinea

Opposition Leader Rejects Invitation To Return

AB1911221090 Libreville Africa No. 1 in French
1230 GMT 15 Nov 90

[Text] Guinea—Alpha Conde says he will not return home, as suggested to him by President Lansana Conte. The Guinean head of state asked Alpha Conde, one of the key opposition leaders in exile, to return to Guinea and make his ideas known there. Well, Alpha Conde, to whom we are going to listen, rejects Lansana Conte's offer outright:

[Begin Conde recording] I am not living abroad for the fun of it. If the Guinean Government were to proclaim today freedom of opinion and association, I would go back to Guinea, because if I go back to Guinea my aim will be to carry out political activities and not to look on passively or be imprisoned, as they do now. For activists of [word indistinct] this is a problem of [words indistinct] because they have circulated newspapers [words indistinct] that they have recruited activists. All we are asking for is freedom of association and freedom of opinion. The existence of parties does not depend on whether or not they are recognized by the government, but on whether they are the expression of the people's opinion. Therefore, let the government proclaim freedom of association, at least, and you will see me in Guinea, because I do not live in exile for the pleasure of doing so. [end recording]

Guinea-Bissau

Vieira Denies Aiding Senegal's Casamance Rebels

AB1911220590 London BBC World Service in English
1615 GMT 19 Nov 90

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] There has long been a suspicion in the Senegalese capital, Dakar, that its war against separatist guerrillas fighting for independence in their province of Casamance is being hampered by its neighbor, Guinea-Bissau. Dakar suspects that the Casamance rebels are getting assistance from Bissau. There has not been much comment from the Guineans, but the president, Nino Vieira, chose this weekend, the 26th anniversary of the creation of their armed forces, to allay Dakar's fears in some advice he gave to the heads of the Army, Navy, and Air Force. From Bissau, Joao Kintino telexed this report:

[Begin studio announcer recording] President Vieira said the country's Armed Forces should patrol the country's land and sea borders effectively because Guinea-Bissau did not want problems with its neighbors. The president noted that in recent times, the government of neighboring Senegal had accused Guinea-Bissau of giving support to the separatist rebels of Casamance, a province of Senegal bordering Guinea-Bissau. He said, however, that Guinea-Bissau would not give sanctuary to the

rebels of the Movement for Democracy in Casamance, even if it were necessary to use force to prevent them entering Bissau's territory.

President Vieira called on the Armed Forces to stand united and avoid internal quarrels. He said the time of guerrilla warfare had passed. There was now a modern army which needs to learn tactics of modern warfare. Nino Vieira is currently facing difficulties in his attempt to retire some of his former comrades who were with him in the armed struggle for national liberation. He has insisted that some of the old men retire to make room for the young ones, but has encountered resistance. The majority of powerful officers in the Guinean army fought in anti-colonial struggle and most do not know how to read and, as a result, may not have access to modern warfare techniques nor have the physical capabilities to undergo the training. [end recording]

Liberia

National Patriotic Front Bombs Monrovia Port

Casualties Reported

AB1911181290 London BBC World Service in English
0730 GMT 19 Nov 90

[From the "Network Africa" program]

[Text] And after that beautiful tune about beautiful and peaceful Paris, Rick, let me now take over from you for the latest on the situation in another capital city that is not so peaceful: Monrovia—that is, in Liberia, where a civil war has been going on. Latest reports from there say that forces belonging to one of the rebel groups, the National Patriotic Front of Liberia [NPFL] led by Charles Taylor, yesterday tried to bomb the Port of Monrovia, which is currently under the control of the West African peacekeeping force, ECOMOG [Economic Community of West African States Cease-Fire Monitoring Group]. Yesterday's attack was the first in Monrovia in over a month, and it followed heavy fighting on Saturday in an area about 20 km from there. On the line to Monrovia last night, I asked our reporter Scott Sterns for details about the attack:

[Begin recording] [Sterns] A series of 40-barrel truck-launched ground-to-air missiles landed in Logan Town, Central Bushrod Island, near the Free Port. This comes several days after ECOMOG bombed Taylor Harbor in Buchanan, and declared it unsafe for commercial traffic, and there's a sense in Monrovia that this is the response against the alternative, the ECOMOG alternative, which is to secure the Port of Monrovia.

[Studio announcer] Were there any reported deaths?

[Sterns] I saw two children confirmed dead and three adults wounded. It is really the first artillery attack on central Monrovia in over a month, and I was out at the front; there was very heavy fighting near Fendell, only 20 km northeast of the capitol.

There has always been a sense in Monrovia that ECOMOG would not allow Taylor back into the city, in terms of hand-to-hand fighting, and they have always maintained that the buffer zone around Monrovia is safe for interim President Amos Sawyer's arrival, which is expected some time this week. This is really the first response to that, while ECOMOG says that the most recent Taylor offensive is simply a series of psychological tactics to frighten away Amos Sawyer.

[Studio announcer] And how did the population of Monrovia react to this shelling?

[Sterns] People were pretty upset. I mean, obviously, you know, this one young girl and her brother were playing in her courtyard when this missile fell out of the sky and blew her all over the place. People there were pretty upset. I mean, you don't expect missiles to come flying into your neighborhood, and there really is a sense in Monrovia that, you know, sure there's a civil war going on, but when you live in Logan Town, you're pretty safe. I mean, as you look at it, they are truck-launched missiles for Taylor, while they are almost a 10-mile range, and we imagine they were probably launched from Bomi Hills Highway. You need only to drive down the road, fire off a dozen missiles in the general direction of Monrovia, and turn around and escape. It's not necessarily controlling artillery range. [end recording]

ECOWAS Chairman Comments

AB2011111490 London BBC World Service in English
0730 GMT 20 Nov 90

[From the "Network Africa" program hosted by Hilton Fyle]

[Text] President Dawda Jawara of the The Gambia is the current chairman of ECOWAS [Economic Community of West African States]. He passed through London over the weekend, and I asked him what was the point of the bombing when a diplomatic effort was under way?

[Begin recording] [Jawara] ECOMOG [ECOWAS Cease-fire Monitoring Group] in fact, is in a situation where [words indistinct]; their main mission is to supervise the peace. But as it happens, Charles Taylor has not subscribed to a cease-fire, and this, of course, exposes ECOMOG itself to [word indistinct], and they have to defend themselves. Any peacekeeping force has also to defend themselves, and of course, by extension, they have to make sure that wherever possible, to stop supplies of arms and ammunition coming in to the faction fighting there, or continuing to fight, and it is in this regard that the bombing of Buchanan should be seen.

[Fyle] But sir, if an American supply ship is at a port which is controlled by Charles Taylor's forces, does it by implication mean that America is supplying relief to the Charles Taylor side?

[Dawda] Well, it could mean that. Yes, it could mean that. I do not know what sort of supplies they were, but

as it happens, the ship was there. I am sure the ECOMOG has given notice for quite a while now that they were going to place Buchanan under blockade, and which meant that they could strike at any time to stop the flow of arms and ammunition through that port.

[Fyle] How much of a consensus exists within ECOWAS for the peacekeeping effort that is going on, because we have heard some disturbing reports that some ECOWAS states do not agree to the peace plan that has been put forward, and that there are already divisions within the community. Sir, is that true?

[Dawda] Well, there is a high degree of agreement and support for what ECOWAS is doing among the ECOWAS member states. Of course, we have the case of Cote d'Ivoire [Ivory Coast] and Burkina Faso who have been supporting one of the factions, that is, Charles Taylor's faction, and this is one area which we hope we can work, on the political and diplomatic front, to try and get everybody involved. [end recording]

Nigeria

ECOMOG Commander Says Soldiers Safe in Liberia

AB1911221390 Lagos Domestic Service in English
2100 GMT 19 Nov 90

[Text] The ECOMOG [Economic Community of West African States Cease-Fire Monitoring Group] field commander, Major General Joshua Dogonyaro, has assured the nation of the safety of Nigerian soldiers in the peace-keeping force in Liberia.

Maj. Gen. Dogonyaro, who was speaking to newsmen today in Jos, Plateau State, denied reports that Nigeria lost five aircraft in Liberia. The field commander also stated that ECOMOG had done its best to ensure the survival of the interim government in Liberia, headed by Professor Amos Sawyer. The interim government, he said, was operating in the country without any fear of attack from the rebels.

Talks Held on U.S. Cotton Import Restrictions

AB1711115590 Lagos International Service in English
1030 GMT 17 Nov 90

[Text] Negotiations are in progress between the Nigerian Government and the United States on the proposed restriction on the export of Nigerian cotton print fabrics by the American Government. Mr. Senas Ukanah, the minister of Trade and Tourism, stated this at a news briefing in Abuja. The minister said that a government delegation had visited the U.S. to persuade the authorities to suspend action on the issue.

Observers say the action is a retaliatory one to an earlier ban on wheat importation by the Nigerian Government.

Commentary Urges Diplomatic Efforts in Gulf

AB1911104990 Lagos Domestic Service in English
2100 GMT 18 Nov 90

[Nyemi Awukuola commentary]

[Text] One major problem, that has confronted the international community and which has engaged the attention of the world media in recent time, is the crisis in the Gulf region. It is exactly three and half months ago since the invasion and annexation of Kuwait by Iraqi forces. Despite explanations offered by Iraq for the invasion, what followed immediately was a unanimous condemnation of Iraq by the rest of the world. It was regarded as an act of unwarranted aggression against a weak and peaceful neighbor. Not even other Arab states were prepared to tolerate the situation for a while. An opposing force naturally evolved.

It is an incident which has brought into play military alliance treaties between the United States and Kuwait as well as between Saudi Arabia and the United States. This explains the involvement of foreign troops, particularly those of the United States and Britain. And, since then, there has been extensive military deployment from the two opposing sides. Reports have it that at the moment, there are 400,000 U.S. troops, and over 25,000 British soldiers together with a corresponding degree of weaponry. Additional deployment to this array of forces is again being contemplated by the United States and her Western allies.

On the other side, Iraq, which is said to be the most powerful state in the Gulf region, has put on the alert all her human and material resources in the event of war. Weapons, described by experts as deadly, are now being tested by both sides in what looks like a dress rehearsal. This may be a tragic drama to which most Arab neighbors and indeed the international community would not want to be spectators.

The world is therefore not at rest as a result of this grim picture. Well-meaning countries, including a superpower, have made a number of trips to the region in an effort to find a peaceful settlement. Notable among the envoys are those of Japan, the Soviet Union, China, France, and most recently Nigeria. Apart from those delegations, Arab leaders are constantly convening summits and arranging dialogues between the two opposing sides. These leaders believe that the Gulf crisis is essentially an Arab affair and therefore requires a home based solution. On the other hand, the United States and her allies see the ultimate settlement as involving not only the Arabs, but also every other interest group, including Westerners.

The Gulf region, it is argued, holds an important international waterway through which every nation should enjoy a right of passage. For any nation to impose its hegemony in this manner in the region, is a source of fear to which the West does not want to succumb. Besides the Iraqi claims to Kuwait and its avowed determination not to annul its annexation, a new dimension to the crisis has lately been added. The introduction of the Palestinian question in the overall settlement of the Gulf crisis, now brings about a jigsaw puzzle, too intriguing for an early solution to be obtained.

This is one issue the West must reflect upon deeply. It is an issue that unites all the Arabs whether moderate or hardliners. Already, there are signs of growing tension in the United States over its option for war in the Gulf. As for Britain, it can hardly be described as a trouble-free country.

The call for a face-saving measure for both sides to the conflict does not arise as nobody's honor is at stake. Although the United Nations has been playing a major role in the resolution of this crisis, its Security Council should exercise its power in a just and equitable manner. Perhaps, the solution to this conflict lies in the United Nations call for an unconditional withdrawal of Iraqi forces from Kuwait. In the meantime, diplomatic efforts by well-meaning nations, including Nigeria, should be intensified and allowed to succeed.

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